

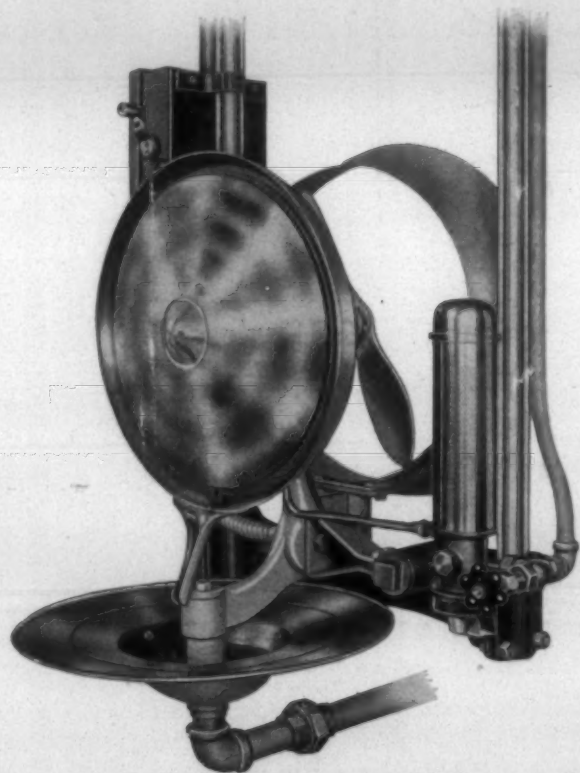
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

VOL. 40

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 19, 1931

No. 3



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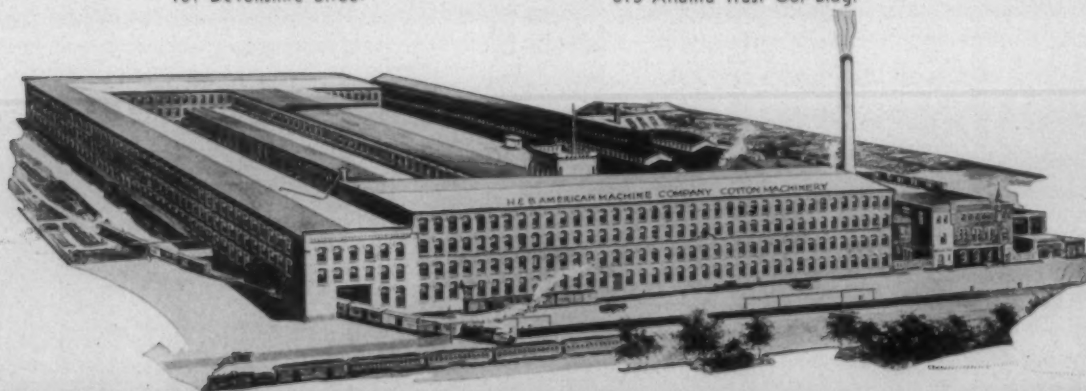
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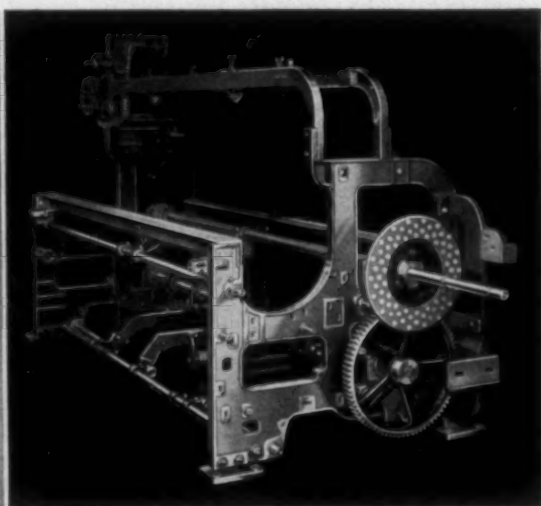


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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Labor Conditions in Southern Textile Mills *

By DAVID CLARK

THE invitation to address you upon "Labor Conditions in Southern Cotton Mills" was coupled with the assertion that I could give to you the other side or a different viewpoint of the union labor problem, from that which you have received from other speakers.

In addressing you I do not concede that a study of labor conditions is a necessary adjunct to a college education or that the people of New Hampshire should concern themselves very much with working conditions in North Carolina. When the States united each reserved unto itself local policing powers and the people of North Carolina are fully competent to handle their own labor problems.

I am a college man, in fact, I hold four degrees, B.E., M.E., and C.E., from North Carolina State College, and M.E., from Cornell University, and served two years as a college instructor, but I know that in the business world there is more and more of a question mark being placed against the value of a college education. Eliminating the lawyer and doctor, who of necessity must attend college, I believe you will find that a majority of the most successful and highly regarded men in most communities never attended college.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago a college education was designed to train the minds of young men, and its real objective was to teach them *how* to think but the modern idea seems to be to teach *what* to think.

Many of you will not agree with me now but I do not consider that a study of labor conditions is a proper part of a college education. Later in life most of you will, I believe, reach that conclusion.

However, I have agreed to talk to you upon labor conditions in my section of the country, and I will endeavor to give you the facts as I see them.

I will begin by sketching for you the background of the people who to a large extent make up the employees, or as we call them the operatives of Southern textile mills.

Without dealing with dates, I will say that several hundred years ago the ancestors of our mill operatives left Bavaria and emigrated to England where they succeeded in establishing themselves. Their descendants are the backbone of the great textile industry of the Lancashire section of England. At a later period many emi-

grated from England to Scotland and established there a substantial wool manufacturing industry.

A king of England wishing to populate Northern Ireland with Protestants offered them many inducements, including freedom from excessive taxation, and a large number emigrated from Scotland and became known as Scotch-Irish, which is really a misnomer because they never affiliated or intermarried to any great extent with the Irish.

They established in Northern Ireland the greatest wool manufacturing business of that period, but the King of England failed to carry out his promise about taxation and they burned down their woolen mills. Within a period of four years over half of those in Ireland emigrated to America, and settled in lower Pennsylvania, and their descendants developed a great textile center around Philadelphia.

Not long after settling in lower Pennsylvania another migration took place and large numbers came to the Piedmont Section of the South and settled between the great Yadkin and the Catawba rivers and their descendants form the backbone of the textile industry of the South. From their ancestors they have inherited a certain amount of skill in spinning and weaving and a liking for textile manufacturing.

They are a race of people with some peculiarities and with many very fine qualities. They can be lead but never driven and no one can impose upon or mistreat them for any great length of time. They are very sensitive to outside interference with their affairs. I have a close kinship with them because my maternal grandfather, who served as Governor of North Carolina, United States Senator, Confederate States Senator and Secretary of the Navy, was one of them. Some of his and my relatives are mill operatives.

My first work in a cotton mill was as a sweeper and I worked and lived with mill operatives for a long period and I understand them and their viewpoints.

It was these people who wrote the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence at Charlotte, N. C., which antedated the Philadelphia Declaration by many months. It is interesting to know that it was largely influenced by the fact that the King of England would not allow them control of their own schools.

During their sojourn in Scotland they acquired some of the qualities usually attributed to the Scots and that

*Address of David Clark, Editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C., before Senior Class of Dartmouth University, March 14, 1931.

has a considerable bearing upon their attitude towards paying dues to unions.

With the exception of a few men who handle the opening of cotton and a few scrub women, negroes never work in cotton mills. All attempts to operate mills with them have been failures.

In 1813 the South built several small cotton mills but as it was easier to raise cotton and tobacco with the slaves which New England slave dealers imported into the South, little progress in manufacturing was made, and at the time of the Civil War the South had less than 300,000 spindles.

After the Civil War the South was bankrupt and had no money with which to build mills, and it was not until 1890 that the cotton manufacturing industry began to show permanent and steady growth. Since 1900 the growth has been rapid and since 1910 it has advanced, while cotton manufacturing in New England has declined.

It is true that textile wages are lower in the South as the result of a lower cost of living, but the decline of cotton manufacturing in New England has been due to a very large extent to the passing of the management of your mills from the very shrewd and able business men who handled them thirty and forty years ago.

Other great factors in the decline of New England cotton manufacturing has been too great adherence to and faith in antiquated machinery and methods, and a multitude of strikes as the result of the activities of labor unions.

For about thirty years there have been unions in New England textile mills and for many years there was never a day on which there was not a strike in effect and machinery idle at one or more textile mills.

The economic loss as a result of these strikes was terrific.

In 1921 union statistics showed 104,600 members of the United Textile Workers in New England and many mills were then operated upon a closed shop basis.

I am informed and I believe reliably, that at the present time the United Textile Workers have less than 5000 paying members and the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company of Salem, Mass., is the only closed shop cotton mill of any size in New England. Very few of your cotton mills now give any recognition to unions.

During the past twenty years strikes have cost the mill operatives of your section millions in lost wages and have played a big part in wrecking or driving out of New England many splendid mills whose distribution of wages added to your prosperity.

On the other hand, I am unable to see anything that unions have accomplished for the benefit of the mills or mill employees of your section.

The first textile strikes in the South were at Augusta, Ga., and Burlington, N. C., in 1900. New England men told me then that we might as well accept the unions as they were certain to come, but we are, in my opinion, today further away from unionization than at that time.

Since 1900 we have had strikes at Columbus, Ga., Rome, Ga., Griffin, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Anderson, S. C., Greenville, S. C., Columbia, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Concord, N. C., Kannapolis, N. C., Gastonia, N. C., and numerous other centers and finally the strike which has just closed at Danville, Va., after costing the strikers more than \$700,000 in loss of wages with nothing gained.

Some of the reasons for union failure in the South include an absolute lack of intelligent and trustworthy leadership and public prejudice against the textile union because of its unfair attitude and tactics of abuse and violence.

I wish to call your attention to several facts:

(1) No textile strike of any size has ever occurred in

the South without the presence of a professional and paid organizer from union headquarters in New England.

(2) No Southern strike has ever been joined by over 40 per cent of the employees of any mill. Usually the number joining the union has been less than 25 per cent.

(3) Union leaders have never been able to convince Southern mill employees that unionization can benefit them in any way. The union has no record of constructive accomplishment in any section. In the South, the textile union has never successfully conducted a textile strike, nor gained a single strike demand.

Strikes in the South have usually been produced in the following manner:

(1) Professional organizers are sent South for the primary purpose of securing members and thereby increasing the union revenues as the result of dues to be paid.

(2) The organizer quietly enters a mill village and establishes contacts with a few men by employing them as assistants. In soliciting members for the union the organizer tells them that when a strike occurs every union member will receive \$7 per week from National headquarters as long as the strike lasts.

The idea of getting a weekly allowance without having to work is a most effective appeal to a certain class of mill workers.

(3) When the strike occurs, the union members demand their \$7.00 per week but are stalled along with promises of large sums of relief money which is to come from the North, and during the first weeks of the strike are instructed and aided in soliciting donations from local merchants and sympathizers.

(4) The union members gradually become disgusted and go back to work and the strike ends.

Of course there are in every group of strikers a few who enthusiastically embrace unionism and become ardent advocates but they are always very few in number and after the strike is lost they usually drift into other lines of business.

In recent years the establishment of publicity bureaus and the hiring of thugs, or strong arm men, has become a part of the machinery of strikes.

You may have read of the strike at Marion, N. C., in 1928 and the shooting of 21 people by a sheriff and his deputies who were attacked while protecting workers who were seeking to enter the mill.

Of the 21 who were shot, five fatally, only four had ever worked in that mill. All of the others were either hired with American Federation of Labor money or were induced by the thugs to accompany them to the mills, and witness the proposed beating up of the operatives who sought to enter. The strike was purposely pulled in the middle of the night so that the day employees would be unarmed and defenseless when they approached the mill.

The papers had much to say about "strikers" being shot but with the exception of four they were not mill employees and therefore not strikers. Practically every disturbance incident to a Southern mill strike has been an attack upon mill operatives who refused to strike. The battles are between mill operatives who want to work and those, who, under the leadership of professional organizers and thugs, seek to keep them from working.

The mill village system of the South is often severely condemned. It is well to remember that the early mills, built just after the Civil War, were established primarily to provide employment for idle and needy people. Labor came largely from the farms. Mill owned houses were as necessary as mill machinery. The mill village today is a heritage from the pioneer days of the industry.

(Continued on Page 16)

What Is the Future of the Machine Age? *

BY E. A. TERRELL

President, Terrell Machine Company, Charlotte, N. C.

IN times of depression and hardship people always begin to cast about for some specific cause on which to place the blame for their troubles. When the Children of Israel were living in the wilderness, to harden themselves for the active life ahead, they blamed God and Moses for their misfortunes. Today many of our people are attempting to place the blame for all our troubles on the Machine Age. Some of them advocate a return to the "good old days," when hand-work was the basis of our industry.

To hear them one would think this is the only depression we have ever had. I have no doubt but that the same kind of talk has been heard in each of the thousands of depressions which have occurred before this one, and that it will be the same when we have another one. For we will have them until we learn how to regulate production to demand and until we are able to prevent war. The state of mind of the American people, and probably of other peoples as well, remind me very much of the old jingle:

"When she was good, she was very, very good,
And when she was bad, she was horrid."

To the average man, business is either very, very good, or else it is "Rotten." Just now it is rotten.

If those who blame the Machine Age for our troubles are right, then the whole industrial system of America must be wrong. Before we attempt to form an opinion, let us look at the facts.

It is true that we are in the midst of a severe depression. There are between four and five million people out of work, according to government estimates. There has been overproduction of goods, of foodstuffs, of cotton, tobacco, automobiles, and in fact of almost any commodity you may name. Yet, despite this surplus of goods, people are starving in the United States and in other countries of the world. In the midst of plenty we are confronted with poverty; with a surplus of cotton and cloth, some of our people cannot buy clothes to cover themselves; the price of wheat has dropped, yet many lack bread. Something is wrong. Our economic machinery is not functioning properly. Where shall we place the blame?

If I could answer that question I should be very happy to do so. So would any other living man; but of all the great industrial, political and scientific leaders of this and other countries, not one has shown us the way out. All that we know is that through some economic forces, which we do not know how to control, this misfortune has come upon us. I could stand here all day and tell you about what I think is wrong, and come back again tomorrow and tell you what I think are some of the cures. They would not help either you or me, because neither of us know. All that we know is that we are in a hole, and we have to go to work and climb out again. We always have climbed out, and we think we are going to do the same thing this time.

*Address before Textile Department Georgia School of Technology.

My purpose today is to tell you what I believe about the future of the Machine Age. We have been taught that to know the future we must observe the past; that history has a habit of repeating itself. So, that we may look backward long enough to see some of the things which have happened in the past, I am going to review briefly the industrial development of earlier days.

In the early dawn of civilization, we find that people worked with their hands to produce the things they needed. Their tools were few and very crude. Their work was hard, and they produced only the bare necessities of life because it required too much labor to produce more. Besides, everyone else was doing the same thing, and there was no occasion for a surplus.

Gradually trade was developed between individuals and between nations. What surplus was available began to find a market, and man found that by producing more than his own needs of something which he was especially apt at making he could exchange that surplus for some of the things he desired but could not make so well as some one else.

Men began to realize that a surplus of goods was wealth, and they began to desire more and to work for it. Tools gradually improved, and with that improvement came improvement in quality and increase in quantity of the goods produced. Money was introduced to make trade easier, so that if a man wished to sell shoes and buy butter he did not have to go in search of someone who had butter and wished shoes. He sold his shoes to someone who wanted them, and took the money he received and bought butter. Money thus became the common denominator to which all goods could be reduced.

This hand method of production, with few real improvements continued from the first records of civilization, some ten thousand years before Christ, until the 18th century. Leonardo di Vinci did more toward developing machinery than all others put together had accomplished, he could not accomplish much in applying them because he did not have available the machines required to turn them to account.

It was not until about 1725 that the real development of machinery was begun, and it had its beginning in the textile industry. Hargreaves and Arkwright developed the spinning frame, while Kay and Cartwright developed the loom. In France, Jacquard invented the pattern loom. Everywhere these men met with discouragement and opposition. Their machinery was destroyed by angry workers, and their plants were broken down or burned. The workers feared that the introduction of machines would take the bread from their mouths, and the manufacturers feared their profits would be wiped out. But despite this opposition, progress continued, just as progress has a habit of doing, until gradually England took her rank as the first among nations because of the wealth which her factories brought to her. And her people shared in that wealth.

Other nations were forced to follow suit, and indus-

tries other than textile were forced to improve their methods until we have reached our present position where a very large part of the work formerly done by human hands has been transferred to machines. Are we going to continue along this pathway, or has the time come when we should stop? I believe the answer depends upon whether we find that the machine has brought comfort, happiness and wealth to the people as a whole, or whether it has brought poverty and grief.

Franklyn Hobbs, director of research of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, has collected some very interesting figures about wages, per cent of total population employed in factories, and percent of total population employed in gainful occupations. I am going to quote from his figures and from the statement he made in explanation of them:

"In 1899, when we had a population of 75 million, 6 per cent of the population was employed in factories. In 1927, our total population was 118 millions, and 7 per cent were employed in factories. During the years intervening between the dates given the percentage remains about the same, and thus we find that today we have actually had an increase of 1 per cent in factory employment in spite of the increased use of machines. During those same years, in 1899 a total of 39 per cent of our population was employed in gainful occupations, and in 1927 exactly the same per cent of population were gainfully employed. Factory employment has increased 1 per cent, total employment has kept pace with the increase in population."

Mr. Hobbs states that he tried very hard to disprove his findings because he knew them to be contrary to public belief, but this is what he says:

"We did not disprove our early finding, and we did prove that finding to be an indisputable, unassailable, incontrovertible fact; that fact is the most important fact which the machine tool industry has ever had laid before it. I should state the fact now, and permit you to disbelieve it, as you of course will. Everyone will disbelieve it until it is mathematically proved to each individual, and even then they may behave like Volivvia and, after making a trip around the world, come back and say: 'I have been around the world but I still believe it is flat, not round.'"

"The fact is, the introduction of automatic and labor saving tools and appliances into manufacturing industry has not reduced the amount of money paid to labor by that industry and has not been able to displace workers in certain industries as rapidly as avenues of employment have been opened up to them in other industries. That is a fact which industry and labor would do well to contemplate.

"Had there been no time and labor saving tools introduced into factories during these last 40 years, there could have been no electrical appliances, no telephones, no automobiles, no moving pictures, no radio, no airplane, and the lowly cigarette which you smoke today would have been beyond the range of the average man.

"The introduction of labor saving tools has made it possible for the ordinary worker to live in an atmosphere of comfort which neither George Washington nor King George III ever enjoyed.

"True it is that during the last thirty years, time saving methods and tools have driven two workers out of every three away from the bench and left the third man drawing just as much pay as the three men had drawn before the tools arrived. The two men were driven from that bench to other benches at an increased wage in every case. It is easy to prove that machinery has thrown thousands of men out of jobs, and it is just

as easy to prove that machinery has driven every one of these men into a new job at higher pay. Every man who works in a factory today earns three times the money his father earned for doing the same work at the beginning of the century. In 1899 the amount annually paid each worker was \$426, and in 1927 it was \$1299.

"The figures already given prove that employment has kept pace with population, and that wages have greatly increased, but the workman has been told that because of vast combinations of capital and mass production, the owner is constantly demanding a larger share of the pie.

"The mathematical facts on this phase of the question are equally convincing. There has been some variation in the share received by the workers, and naturally a similar variation, reversed, has operated upon the owner. The average of 30 years ought to be a fairly reliable basis on which to form a judgment. During that 30 years the worker's share of the value added to raw materials through hand and machine work has varied from 36 per cent to 43 per cent. The average for the thirty years has been something over 40 per cent received by the worker and 60 per cent received by the owner. Whether this division is fair or not, is just what it has been since consolidation of manufacturing enterprise and mass production with the aid of tools has been in vogue. I submit that an unjust practice is unlikely to continue in a country like ours for a period of 30 years. I believe that it is fair to assume that labor is entitled to 40 per cent of the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, which is just what it has been getting, and just about what it is likely to get in the future. Bear in mind that every business charge except the 40 per cent paid to labor must be covered by the 60 per cent by the owner."

Mr. Hobbs' remarks seem to me to answer very specifically any question as to the effect of the Machine Age on the workman. His wages have tripled, his hours are considerably shorter, the comforts of his life have been multiplied, and there are as many jobs open to him per thousand of population as there were 30 years ago.

Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, recently spoke over radio on "The Challenge of the Machine." If you will permit me to quote again, I will repeat some of his most pertinent remarks. First, he gives a historical background concerning the early difficulties of those who attempted to introduce machinery, and to whom I have already referred. Next, he speaks of a period of several decades when men accepted the presence of machinery, and then he refers to the fact that lately the cry has again been raised that machinery has been racing ahead too fast. He asks this question:

"What is the essential truth? This, we will all agree, is a problem of genuinely towering importance at this very moment. Has the machine become an ogre, ruthlessly devouring jobs, or is it, on the other hand, really a job creator, a social benefactor, a most potent business stimulator?"

"The issue has been joined, and every one of us will do well as ascertain and study and digest the facts. I think the great majority of level headed students of this country views the machine as a liberator. They see it creating wealth, not for the few alone but for us all. They recognize that it is primarily responsible for the rise of giant industries producing a vast array of new conveniences and comforts. They are grateful to it for lifting much of the age-old burden of grinding labor from the bent backs of the toilers. They think of it as a source of our high wage scales.

"John T. Flynn, by elaborating one great outstanding example, shows us very clearly just how the thing works out. By putting in more efficient machinery during the

past half dozen years the American automobile industry has greatly increased the number of cars which a given number of men is able to produce. Has that advance of the machine swelled the ranks of the unemployed? Quite the contrary. It has meant better cars at lower prices, a bigger demand in consequence, a boom in the industry which has compelled the manufacturers to put on tens of thousands of new workers for the actual production of the motor vehicles themselves.

"And the vast increase in the use of cars has created, out of nothing, millions of jobs for the makers and sellers of automobile accessories, for tire workers, workers in of automobile accessories, for tire workers, workers in metals, lumber and wood, in textiles, glass, and raw materials; freight handlers, motor car dealers and salesmen, workers in automobile finance and insurance; service and garage men; chauffeurs and drivers of taxis, buses, and trucks; men making gasoline; men employed in building and maintaining good roads; people who build and work in roadside stands and lunch rooms, to say nothing of those who are engaged in making camping outfits, driving gloves, blankets, and all kinds of other motoring equipment. That is the way that most such matters are likely to work out in a complex modern business structure such as we have.

I cannot leave this illustration without calling to your attention that, although neither Dr. Klein or Mr. Flynn has suggested further applications of the principle which has just been given, each separate classification of job which in their turn give rise to still others, until they permeate the entire business structure of the nation. And that is one of the reasons why it is so difficult to determine just what is wrong in business today.

Dr. Klein continues his statement as follows:

"One does feel that the introduction of new machinery should not proceed in a reckless, headless manner. There must be a scrupulous regard for the immediate social consequences of such action. In time, readjustments may prove necessary, so that we may accommodate ourselves adequately to these triumphs of the machine. But the main fact is, they are triumphs. There is no gainsaying that we pay in the United States three times the British wage, four times the German wage, and from ten to twenty times the Oriental wage. This has meant education for all, comfortable living in livable homes, and more recently an almost endless variety of luxuries or semi-luxuries that have astonished visitors from abroad. Our developments in machinery and mass production have riveted the attention of foreigners upon our industrial methods.

"Business men in distant lands have found it difficult to explain how it is possible for us to pay the high American wage and at the same time successfully export enormous quantities of manufactured goods to compete effectively in world markets with the products of low wage countries. Machinery is the answer. The industries of this country absorb \$23 worth of machinery per year per person for our entire population. England takes \$10 worth; Germany \$9; while across the Pacific in China the figure is 5 cents. American workers earn more and live better because the machinery available in their hands produces more. In this we have the secret of one of the vital sources, from which flow the high American standard of material existence. Our welfare requires continuing and rapid improvement in production methods, for it is in this way we have attained, and will be able to maintain, the industrial leadership of the world, with all that it means to us.

"Just at this time, when industries abroad are waking up, when managers in Europe are equipping their plants

with the best machinery that they can find, huge quantities going from the United States, many American manufacturers appear to be drifting into a dangerous situation where their factory equipment is relatively less effective. If this mistaken policy should be followed for some years, they can expect but one result. That result will be their discovery that they cannot meet the competition of better equipped plants."

I should like to pause here for just one remark. Dr. Klein is not the only man in America who is worried about the future of American leadership in the industrial world. Russia may succeed in her experiment, and if she does we are going to see keener competition than we have ever dreamed of before. Germany is making rapid strides in regaining the position she held in the commercial world before the war. England is today fighting for her industrial life. America must keep her equipment absolutely up to date, or she too will find herself in the same position. It is much easier to keep on top than it is to climb back after a fall.

Dr. Klein continues:

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that it is short-sighted to permit any halt in our engineering and production. Better far to stimulate our machinery of marketing and distribution. There lies the real source of most of our present business difficulty. Flagrant preventable waste, through slipshod selling methods."

He closes his statement by citing the national inventory of machine tools, taken in 1930 by the American Machinist Magazine, in which it was found that one-half of our production equipment is obsolete and should be replaced. He urges that during the present period of low costs American manufacturers put their plants in first class condition for the keen competition which lies ahead of us.

I should like to mention just one outstanding example of what one firm has done in the way of improving its production methods. You may already have heard of it. I refer to the Smith Company, makers of automobile frames. A few years ago this firm employed 3,000 men, and they turned out 12 automobile frames per day. Today they employ 200 men and turn out 8,600 frames per day. But they also employ 500 engineers, studying their methods, and devising better ones. They have only 8 salesmen. Have you ever heard of a firm with 200 workmen, 500 engineers and 8 salesmen? It is something absolutely new in industrial organization. They built a new plant about two years ago at a cost of half a million dollars. Before they ever moved into it they found a better method of manufacture, which required a different type of plant. They did not hesitate one minute, but junked the \$500,000 plant and began work on the new one which was to cost \$1,500,000. That is the kind of foresight and courage which the manufacturers of this country are going to have to show if they continue to lead the procession.

Herbert N. Gasson, a prominent English business man and a well known writer, has written a book called "Creative Thinkers." It contains some of the most constructive thoughts concerning the future of industrial, social and governmental developments that I have ever come in contact with. I recommend that book to you. It will make you think. He says that the development and advances of civilization have been made by a very few men, most of whom met with the active opposition of the masses. He gives the following formula upon which progress is based. Listen to it carefully because, although you may not believe it at first, you will find that it is absolutely true:

(Continued on Page 24)

Textile Starches*

By IRA L. GRIFFIN

Southern Manager, Stein Hall Company

CORN starch is extracted from the kernel of Mais or Indian corn. The grain is first steeped in water at a temperature of about 120 deg. F. It is then crushed to an extent sufficient to release the germ from the rest of the grain. The germ containing oil is then floated off, after which the remainder of the grain is reground and the starch separated from the husk by a process of screening. The starch milk is then run upon inclined tables or troughs. The starch granules settle as the milk slowly flows toward the end of the trough, allowing the gluten and other impurities to float off with the water. The starch then removed from the tables and dried in its unmodified state is known as Pearl Corn Starch, or it may be ground or screened and produce powdered starch. Both of these grades are known as "thick" boiling starch. As a general rule it may be stated that corn starch gives a brittle papery finish with little flexibility, but great stiffness.

The better grades of potato starch are extracted from well-matured potatoes. In some sections, potato starch is produced on a small scale and in a crude manner from potatoes which are not suitable for eating or seed, and termed as culls or cuts. Starch so produced is usually of very poor quality and lacking in uniformity. The process of extracting potato starch is somewhat more simple than is required with corn, and briefly consists of grating, screening, tabling and drying.

Tapioca flour is extracted from the root of the Cassava plant, which is principally cultivated in the Dutch East Indies. The roots are shaped somewhat like certain varieties of sweet potatoes, and when fully matured grow to a length of five feet. About twelve to fifteen months is the usual period for full maturity. The process of extraction and purification of the flour is generally like that employed in the potato starch factories.

Tapioca flour of a high grade gives very tough, flexible and rather full finish. In the combination of these three qualities it may be said to excel all other starches for certain finishes. The film resists to a great extent the breaking in handling of the cloth, as is experienced with corn; however, the luster is not comparable to potato either in brilliance or transparency. Tapioca flour seems to be the most adhesive of the starch materials. It has a natural stickiness which makes it valuable especially for buckram, combining work and the like. The water taking properties of the high grades are considerably better than potato, and the medium grades comparable.

The production of starch from wheat is the oldest of the starch industries and the process is the most expensive and difficult one. Wheat starch does not possess the stiffening properties of either corn, potato or tapioca—it is softer, but herein lies many advantages for the finisher. With wheat starch alone he is able to produce a pliable, mellow and full hand, and in conjunction with other starches, wheat is of much value in stabilizing the finish.

Rice starch is probably the least used of the finishing starches and flours and is also the most expensive. Its high gloss giving properties bring such as lace curtains, etc. It also has the property of producing the most dead

white of all the starches, its film being the most opaque.

Sago flour is extracted from the pith of the Sago palm, which reaches maturity in 10 to 15 years. The palm blooms only once, and is usually but about the time of the development of the bud. At this period the starch contained in the trunk is at fullest maturity. The largest plantations of these palms are to be found in Borneo. Unlike any of the other starches or flour, sago is tan in color, and this fact limits its use. However, for the finishing of colored goods requiring a full, tough, leathery hand, or as a carrier for clays and talc, it has no equal.

Many of the above mentioned finishing products are subject to various processes designed to make them thinner boiling, or to put this term in different words—to allow the starches to be used in greater concentration without increasing the body of the resulting mixture.

There are many names for these modified starches. The corn derivatives are known as "thin boiling" starches, the products made from potato starch are known as Swiss gums, or "soluble" potato starch. As stated before, the characteristics of these various thin boiling products are somewhat similar to the thick boiling products from which they are made. Their usefulness in finishing is primarily due to the fact that the finisher can get more starch per yard on the goods with these products. As you probably know thin boiling or modified starches are used widely for weighting. The thin boiling starches are also used in combination with the thicker boiling products to obtain certain special effects not possible by using either of these products alone.

Dextrines and gums are thinner than the modified starches mentioned above. These products are manufactured from the powdered starches and flours by hydrolysis. The starches are hydrolized by heating at temperatures from 300 to 450 degrees F. In order to speed the hydrolysis, various catalysts are used, and the pH, or hydrogen ion concentration is carefully controlled. The degree of dextrinization is determined; first, by the type of catalysts; second, by the temperature, and third, by the length of time the starch is exposed to the temperature. This dry conversion process makes products much thinner boiling than the modified starches, and at the same time cold water soluble in varying degrees. For the most part they have been converted so far that on cooling they no longer gel. Though the stiffening property is reduced the adhesiveness is greatly increased. However, gums and dextrines with starch reduces the gel of the starch, and therefore the stiffness of the resulting goods. For some extreme weighting, dextrine is excellent. The main use of dextrine in the finishing plant is due to its ability to increase the hand or feel of the goods and to act as a binding agent. This is desirable in many finishes.

Glucose is the final conversion product. In the United States it is made exclusively from corn starch, but in Europe it is also produced from potato starch. This sticky liquid does not gel at all and has the valuable characteristic of absorbing moisture. It is used in finishing to prevent harshness and brittleness and to some extent to increase the weight because of its water absorptive property. Glucose is widely used with dextrine in

(Continued on Page 27)

*Extracts from a paper before American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists.

Carding and Spinning Discussed at Georgia Meeting

The regular spring meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia was held at the Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta last Friday.

The meeting was devoted to a technical discussion of a number of questions on carding and spinning. At the morning session, the discussion on carding was conducted by D. D. Towers, superintendent of the Anchor Duck Mills. Among the questions considered were curling of cotton in the opening room, single process picking, variation in length of picker laps, split laps, V-belt drives on doffer combs on cards, straight wire and metallic card clothing, continuous stripping and others.

The discussion on spinning at the afternoon session was led by Albert Lehmann, Jr., superintendent of the Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga. Included in the subjects considered at this session were questions on non-oiling front and back saddles made of wood, calf skin and cork covering for rolls, causes of spinning frames running bad just after oiling, irregular breaking strength of yarn.

Frank K. Petrea, superintendent of the Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., is general chairman of the organization.

Due to a misunderstanding regarding a reporter to cover the meeting, no stenographic report of the meeting is available for publication this week.

Cotton Goods Sales Exceed Production

"Sales of cotton goods for the week continued large again, about the same basis as two weeks ago, or almost 50 per cent in excess of production," reports Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co., in its weekly market letter.

"For the first ten weeks we have sold over 100,000,000 yards more than in the first ten weeks of 1930 and 20,000,000 yards more than in the same period of 1927 when our record volume was made. These are remarkable figures and cover such a period that they cannot be passed over as a flash in the pan nor do they represent anything pertaining to this house alone. They represent, largely, conditions existing generally throughout the cotton textile industry. They do no apply equally to all groups. Some, such as print cloths and broadcloths, have been particularly favored, while sheetings, both wide and narrow, drills and certain other lines have not yet had their share of activity.

"Goods that pass over the retail counter, either in the gray or printed, or made up into garments, have done the best. Goods going to the manufacturing trades have not yet done as well. Evidently consumer demand for cottons is good. Clothes and cotton cloths for home use have worn out, stocks had become very low, and current retail prices have appealed to the pocketbook. As a result, mill stocks of gray goods of all such fabrics have melted rapidly. Stocks of wide print cloths are the lowest since 1927 and unfilled orders the largest. This also applies to print cloth yarn fabrics in general where present unfilled orders have only been exceeded in one month since 1927. In narrow sheetings there has been a very considerable reduction in stocks since the first of the year, while unfilled orders have run up to the highest point since March, 1929, and, with that exception, since 1927.

"This heavy business has not been done at particularly attractive prices. A good part of it has been done at unsatisfactory prices, chiefly on drills and sheetings.

However, much preliminary work had to be done to put the market in shape to secure reasonable profits once more. The heavy stocks had to be broken down and the production had to be restricted.

"Considering what the cotton textile industry went through last year, we think what has been accomplished by the last few months is remarkable and that our friends, the manufacturers, are entitled to praise from all for the way in which they have handled themselves. The industry is fast getting on dry land again and, if it will be contented to make progress safely and sanely even though slowly, will steadily improve its position during the year.

"There has been and still is a steady demand for print cloths for delivery within the next thirty to sixty days. A great many goods have been bought but unsold goods for early delivery are in limited supply and further liberal quantities are going to be wanted.

"We look for a steady print cloth market with the likelihood of some further advances. There has been comparatively little print cloth business so far for delivery beyond June. Increasing interest for the later deliveries will begin to come in another thirty days and, in the meantime, the filling-in demand will more than take care of early supplies.

"We feel distinctly hopeful about the narrow sheetings even though the work of tearing down the stocks is much behind what has been done in print cloths. However, we are securing some advances here and there and more will follow as the stock situation improves if production is kept in hand around current levels.

"All told, it is a healthier cotton goods market than we have had for a number of years and can very easily be kept so, the chief requisites being reasonable production and reasonable prices."

Cotton Consumed During February

Washington.—Cotton consumed during February was reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 433,510 bales of lint and 53,087 of linters, compared with 454,188 of lint and 49,346 of linters in January this year, and 494,396 of lint and 61,108 of linters in February, last year.

Cotton on hand February 28 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,547,759 bales of lint and 274,372 of linters, compared with 1,613,475 and 264,869 on January 31, this year, and 1,806,040 and 223,715 on February 28, last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 7,314,450 bales of lint and 91,569 of linters, compared with 7,939,454 and 82,672 on January 31, this year, and 4,585,243 and 105,912 on February 28, last year.

Imports of foreign cotton for February totaled 11,165 bales, compared with 11,299 in January, this year, and 23,643 in February, last year.

Exports for February totaled 432,996 bales of lint and 8,157 of linters, compared with 532,821 and 12,876 in January, this year, and 402,074 and 10,577 in February last year.

Device Perfected to Condition Cotton

Scott, Miss.—Engineers of the Delta Pine & Land Co., of Scott, one of the chief planting organizations of the South, have invented and perfected a device for conditioning and drying cotton, and have applied for letters of patent to the Bureau of Patents at Washington. The device is said to be revolutionary in character.

Committee D-13 Discusses Standards

At a meeting in New York last week, chairman of the sub-committees of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials submitted proposed changes in specifications for textile products and these proposed changes are to be submitted to the general spring meeting of Committee D-13.

A proposed change in the moisture regain standard for rayon was reported by Dr. Harold DeWitt Smith, reporting for A. M. Tenney, chairman of the rayon subcommittee. Dr. Smith also stated that Alexis Sommaripa, chairman of the rayon fabrics division of the committee, had stated that his division would concern itself for the present with tests for slipping, wet and dry strength and other properties rather than construction, and that a meeting of this division would be called in the near future.

It was also stated at the meeting that the changes in rayon specifications proposed at the October meeting had been accepted by the society.

Revision of chafer tire fabrics specifications and those for enameling ducks were recommended by K. B. Cook, reporting for B. H. Foster of the United States Rubber Company, chairman of the tire fabrics subcommittee. Tentative specifications and tests for cotton goods for rubber and pyroloxin coating, reported by Russell T. Fisher, as chairman of the subcommittee on light and medium weight woven cottons, were also accepted by the committee for report to the society. R. H. Adams of Callaway Mills reported on cotton threads and yarns.

Revision of the specifications for tapes for electrical purposes and new specifications on .007-inch cotton tapes was reported by J. B. Sidebotham, Jr., speaking for F. S. Mapes of the General Electric Co., chairman of the narrow fabrics group. Need for development of a test for slippage of yarns and fabrics, possibly by the rayon section, was suggested by Dr. Pell. Humidity standards were discussed by R. H. Brown of Parks-Cramer Co.

RAW COTTON RESEARCH

H. H. Willis, head of research department of Clemson College Textile School, who made his initial report as chairman of the raw cotton subcommittee, told of the new testing laboratory at that college. He spoke of the need for his committee to obtain a uniform grade of raw cotton upon which to work and suggested flexing, ability to stand up under repeated stress and strength as some of the elements in raw cotton which the committee might be expected to consider.

The efforts to perfect a mechanical device for measuring the evenness of raw silk were described by Dr. W. F. Edwards, director of research for the United States Testing Company, Inc., who opened the section of the meeting devoted to the presentation of technical papers. This historical sketch served as a background for evaluating a new device for recording the evenness of raw silk, which was described by Dr. Edwards, who illustrated his talk with lantern slides. He said that the recording device had been the chief difficulty to overcome in the evenness tests. This new device has modifications which permit a reasonable assurance of repeatability. It is the result of considerable experimentation by the testing company to solve the mechanical difficulties which had previously prevented this result.

TWIST AND YARNS

Describing the relation between twist and certain properties of No. 10s cotton yarns and of fabrics made

from it, Herbert F. Schiefer, associate physicist of the textile section of the Bureau of Standards, said that the bureau's cotton mill was devoting its attention to a systematic, quantitative study of constructions of properties of yarns and fabrics.

"One lot of 1-inch staple good ordinary cotton was carded and spun into 10s yarn in a variety of twists from twist multipliers $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 9 in increments of $\frac{1}{4}$ to twist multiplier 5, thereafter in increments of 1," he said. "Both right and left hand twists were used. The strength of these yarns, determined by the single strand, multiple strand and skein tests and the stretch, diameter and angle of twist as affected by the twist were discussed. The yarns were woven into fabrics with the various possible combinations of twists in warp and filling."

Dr. Schiefer described the strength of the fabrics determined by the grab and the strip methods, the stretch and the fabric assistance as related to the constructions.

"It is not possible to draw general conclusions from so small a part of the picture," he continued. "Data must be obtained for different grades of cotton and for different grades of cotton and for different yarn counts. Such data are fundamental in the development of other fabrics having new or special properties for particular uses. They must be obtained if the industry is to establish itself on a scientific rather than on an empirical basis."

Dr. Schiefer also described an apparatus for measuring thermal transmission of fabrics. The apparatus described was essentially a heating element fitted into the opening of a vacuum (thermos) jar. This element consists by means of a coil placed below it in the jar. A cavity in the disk is connected with a capillary and is filled with mercury which expands for contracts when the temperature of the plate increases or decreases a small amount. The fluctuating mercury column in the capillary makes and breaks an electrical contact in a circuit which, operating through a relay, throws the current off and on in the heating coil and thus maintains the disk at almost a constant temperature. The specimen to be tested is clamped over the disk. When a state of equilibrium is established, that is, when the thermostat maintains the surface of the disk at a constant temperature, the test is conveniently begun at the instant when the current is turned off. It is only necessary to time an equal number of intervals during which the current in the heating coil is off and on with stop watches, read the current passing through the heating coil with an ammeter, read the surface temperature of the disk with a calibrated microammeter with a sensitive thermometer. The relative thermal transmission of the specimen is computed by substituting these quantities in a simple formula. The result is conveniently expressed in calories per second per degree centigrade.

N. C. Cotton Mfrs. To Meet June 19-20

The North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Sedgefield on June 19 and 20, according to announcement made by Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary of the organization.

Plans for the program are now being made and Mr. Marshall said that topics of particular interest to the cotton manufacturers of the State will be brought up.

Election of officers will also take place at this meeting. Approximately 250 men connected with the State's textile industry are expected to attend.



"Absolutely, Sir!"

**"We Can Lick that Competition to A Standstill
With Saco-Lowell-Roth Better Drafting"**

Agent: "Well! here's another yarn order we lost because our breaking strength was short of requirements, and the business goes to a mill with Saco-Lowell System of Spinning."

Supt.: "With better stock we could produce a yarn that would fully meet their breaking strength specifications."

Agent: "Sure we could, but the higher cost of stock would eat up all the profit on the job. Are you sure you've done everything possible in the mill to bring the yarn strength up to requirements?"

Supt.: "Absolutely, Sir! I'm convinced we must do one of two things:—use better cotton or install Saco-Lowell-Roth Better Drafting to meet this competition."

Agent: "How about other long draft systems? Is Saco-Lowell's the only one?"

Supt.: "Oh, there are other systems that recommend longer drafts, but we aren't selling long drafts—we're selling yarn. If you want quality in yarns and low spinning costs, we must have Saco-Lowell-Roth Spinning. It's the only system that gives the break-test we are competing against."

The above is a dramatized account of an actual situation which has resulted in another installation of Saco-Lowell-Roth Long Draft Spinning. Soon after the above conversation took place we received an order for 30 long draft frames. Recently we received a duplicate order. Are you, too, losing business because you can't give quality at a price?

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Mountain Dogwood and
Persimmon Shuttles**

**"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap
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**"Batavia" Rawhide Loom
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AKTIVIN-Starch Sizes Penetrate Readily

The necessity of solubilizing starches thoroughly in order to get a satisfactory size, is generally recognized. AKTIVIN-S is a superior solubilizing agent for that purpose.

Soluble starch prepared with AKTIVIN-S penetrates the warp readily and thoroughly, thus increasing its tensile strength and also eliminating the dusting-off in weaving.

Please write for booklet describing in detail the nature and special advantages of AKTIVIN-S, and giving instructions for its use.

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PERSONAL NEWS

John P. King, of Fort Worth, Texas, has been elected president of the Worth Mills, of that place.

H. W. Durant, of Boston, has been elected treasurer of the Worth Mills, Fort Worth, Texas.

J. M. Battson, formerly manager of the Lavonia Mills, Lavonia, Ga., has accepted a similar position at the new Royston Spinning Mills, Royston, Ga.

James Lund, superintendent of the Lund Textile Corporation, Rock Hill, S. C., which recently closed, has returned to Worcester, Mass.

A. P. Duchesneau, formerly manager of the Lund Textile Company, Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted a position in Los Angeles, Calif.

W. D. Lawson, Jr., formerly buyer and cotton classer for the Morgan Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C., has been appointed manager of the Gastonia office of E. W. Montgomery Company, cotton brokers and merchants.

Samuel A. Forston, who recently retired as president of the Augusta Factory, the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, and the Sibley Manufacturing Company, all of Augusta, Ga., has been appointed receiver for the Augusta Factory.

Earl R. Stall, who for many years has been connected with the engineering offices of J. E. Sirrine & Co., is to spend some time with Woodward, Baldwin & Co., as consulting technician of the mills for which they are selling agents. He will make headquarters in Greenville.

Thomas A. Marlowe, Southern representative for L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., is reported as recovering satisfactorily from the effects of an operation which he underwent recently at the Charlotte Sanatorium. At Mr. Marlowe's office in Charlotte, it was learned that he will probably not be able to resume his duties for several weeks.

William Pinckney Craig, Shelby, N. C., has patented a thread guide for shuttles. This patent relates to a shuttle having a bobbin chamber and a thread guide of flexible material extending transversely across the chamber, and a spring clip for resiliently gripping portions of said thread guide between itself and the side walls of the shuttle. The patent was secured through Paul B. Eaton, attorney, of Charlotte.

Thomas Aspden, sales representative of H & B American Machine Company, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., who underwent an emergency operation in Columbus, Ga., in January, has now fully recovered and is devoting his entire time to his duties with the firm. Mr. Aspden's many friends throughout the Southern textile industry will be pleased to learn that the operation was a complete success and that his recovery was speedy and complete.

Britton E. Byrd, Gastonia, N. C., has received a patent for a knotter. This patent is assigned to Mill Devices Company of Gastonia, N. C., and comprises a knot tying device which comprises a tying bill mechanism having cutting and clamping means and means for positioning a plurality of threads to be acted upon by the tying bill to produce a knot, said means including mechanism for

moving the threads into crossed relation at one side of the bill, and means at the other side for moving the threads into double crossed relation. The patent was secured through Paul B. Eaton, attorney, of Charlotte.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, spoke before the senior class of Dartmouth University, Hanover, N. H., on last Saturday, his subject being "Labor Conditions in Southern Mills." While away Mr. Clark visited a number of New England textile centers.

Carders' Meeting April 10

The meeting of the Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association at Anderson, S. C., will be held on April 10th. The date was originally announced as April 3, due to the fact that Good Friday comes on that date, it was deemed advisable to postpone the meeting until April 10th. Headquarters for the meeting will be at the John C. Calhoun Hotel.

Cotton Textile Recovery Continues

An analysis of reports issued by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York covering the first two months of 1931 shows an encouraging statistical position of interest to the cotton textile industry, as well as to industry in general.

One of the significant facts disclosed is that a thorough liquidation of stocks has taken place within the past few months. Because of the fact that stocks are now lower than they have been in the last three years, buyers are finding it impossible to obtain spot deliveries on some constructions, while on others immediate shipments are only available at a premium.

The extent of this depletion will be more fully appreciated when it is known that the stocks on hand at the end of February, 1931, were 125,797,000 yards lower than a year ago.

It is clear that this extraordinary liquidation was accomplished by holding production in line with demand. Fortunately, record sales in January and February have brought about no substantial increase in production. The average weekly output during these two months was 51,790,000 yards, as compared with 65,684,000 yards during the same period in 1930.

The check-up also shows sales for the two months period 136 per cent and shipments 111 per cent of production. Unfilled orders have increased 107,000,000 yards during the two months. While the amount of unfilled business is impressive, a great many of the orders making up the total call for extended deliveries. For this reason brisk sales have not yet brought prices to satisfactory levels although price advances in nearly all constructions have been maintained.

The major factor indicating a sounder price structure just ahead is that shipments are exceeding production and the strong unfilled orders position points to the continuance of this favorable influence. Furthermore, the average mill owner seems to be fully cognizant of the factors which are leading the industry out of depression and gives evidence of a determination to continue the policies which have placed the cotton textile industry in the van of recovery.

As a proof that the advantages gained will be consolidated and held, it is pointed out that nearly all of the combed yarn spinners have decided to eliminate night running entirely and late reports from producers of fine goods indicate that their problems also are on the way to a sound and constructive solution.

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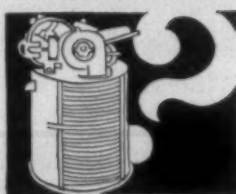


A fact is a fact, and is always the same. An opinion may vary with what you had for dinner.

Socrates, history's great searcher for facts, found the truth by the question and answer method—a method that today is used to discover the truth about Termaco Roving Bobbin Cleaners.

A few of the answers of Dacotah Cotton Mills, of Lexington, N. C., when questioned by the Socratic method, show that this mill, which cleans approximately 22,000 bobbins daily, has found a Termaco reduces roving waste 75 per cent, doubles life of bobbins, increases breaking strength of yarn, eliminates labor cost of cleaning bobbins and makes it practical to mix waste with raw stock without additional reworking.

The complete answers of Dacotah Cotton Mills and other Termaco users have been collected in an interesting "Fact" book. Just write us for "Termaco Facts." We would be pleased to send you a copy.



THE TERRELL MACHINE CO. INC.
CHARLOTTE · N. C.

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Labor Conditions in Southern Textile Mills

(Continued from Page 6)

Southern mill companies, with one-third of their total investment tied up in their villages would welcome a solution of the problem that makes the villages necessary. Southern mill employees are not required to live in the mill villages but they desire and demand homes in them.

Granting that home ownership is desirable, it is hard to convince the mill employee of that fact as long as he can rent a modern home for 25 cents per room per week, including lights and water.

The house rent charged by Southern mills pays only a small part of the interest on the investment and it is estimated as the result of the low rents, free lights and water, and fuel at cost, the operative receives the equivalent of \$4.36 per week. This is seldom taken into account when comparing Southern mill wages with those of other sections.

The mills are often criticized because they employ women and minors as well as men. Bear in mind that the original mill workers came from the farms. On the farm, the unit of labor is the family. It was only natural that the unit of labor continued to be the family when the change from the farm to mill was made. The people move from the farms to the mills because in the mills they can earn a better living.

No child under 14 years of age is now employed in a Southern mill and none under 16 years at night. Labor in cotton mills, especially that of the young people is intermittent. Young girls, who work as spinners, pass, at intervals, up and down the aisles putting up broken ends and cleaning the thread boards of the spinning frames. Having made a trip of this kind they sit on boxes or seats at the end of the aisles and talk to other spinners.

Boys remove the bobbins of yarn when they become full, which is called doffing, and then go out and play until the frames become full again.

It is estimated that spinners and doffers actually work only 45 to 55 per cent of the time they are in the mill.

You have no doubt heard much about the stretchout system in Southern mills and mentally compared it to the galley slaves of ancient Rome.

Three years ago weavers in Southern mills tended on the average about 30 automatic looms. Their duties consisted of tying and rethreading the threads which broke, filling the batteries with bobbins of yarn and cleaning the loom.

Looking after the broken threads required experience and skill but a boy just off the farm could put the bobbins in the batteries and a comparatively inexperienced man could clean the looms.

One mill experimented with the idea of employing boys to fill the batteries, unskilled labor to do the cleaning and to assign to the weaver only the duties of replacing the broken threads and keeping the looms in operation. Weavers who were given 48 looms under these conditions found that their work was much easier and more pleasant than when operating 30 looms and having to fill the batteries and clean the machines.

They were given an increase in weekly wages but not paid the same rate per loom as formerly because they had been relieved of part of their former duties and were actually doing less work.

So well did the idea work on 48 looms that mills began to vie with each other to see how many looms a weaver could handle.

The number per weaver was increased to 60, then to 76, 90 and in one case to 115. They went too far with

a good idea and the operatives finally rebelled. They have now dropped back to between 48 and 60 looms on print cloths and less on coarser fabrics.

The other side of this picture is in the union controlled textile industry of England where weavers are today tending eight automatic looms when a very reasonable and easy task would be 30 looms. The union will not permit their members to render an honest days work for an honest days wage.

Criticism of wages paid by cotton mills often overlooks the fact that mill labor is largely of a semi-skilled nature, a type of work that never commands wages in any industry that are as high as wages in more highly skilled trades. Modern textile machinery is so largely automatic that the employees are mostly machine tenders. At that, mill girls usually earn more than those who clerk in stores.

When the mills are operating full time the total wages received by an average size Southern mill family gives them an income equal to and often in excess of the income of the lawyers and doctors of their town.

As long as work in a cotton mill produces more money than operating a farm people are going to seek the mills. Your quarrel, if any, is with the remuneration for agricultural labor. Remedy that and higher wages for textile labor will follow.

I understand that you are especially interested in union labor and collective bargaining and I wish to clearly define my position upon those subjects.

I admit the right of a man to join a union and I have always contended that no man should be refused work because of his membership in a union.

I am glad to say that very few Southern mills have ever refused to employ or have discharged a man because of his affiliation with a union. Membership in a union does not, however, give a mill operative any special privileges or rights or permit him to neglect his work.

I admit the right of a man to leave his place of employment as a protest against any condition which displeased him and no force can or should be used to make him return to his work.

When you admit that one man has a right to leave his place of employment and strike, you must also admit that another man has an equal right to remain at his work and refuse to strike.

The man who refuses to strike has a right to enter his chosen place of employment without being molested or being subjected to bodily harm.

Union labor can never sustain itself in molesting or interfering with a man who decides that he wishes to enter his chosen place of employment and continue at his labors but they always attempt to do so. There is no such thing as peaceful picketing.

The use of troops in mill strikes in the South has never been for any other purpose than to protect men or women in their constitutional right to enter their chosen place of employment. No effort has ever been made to force strikers to re-enter mills and resume their labors.

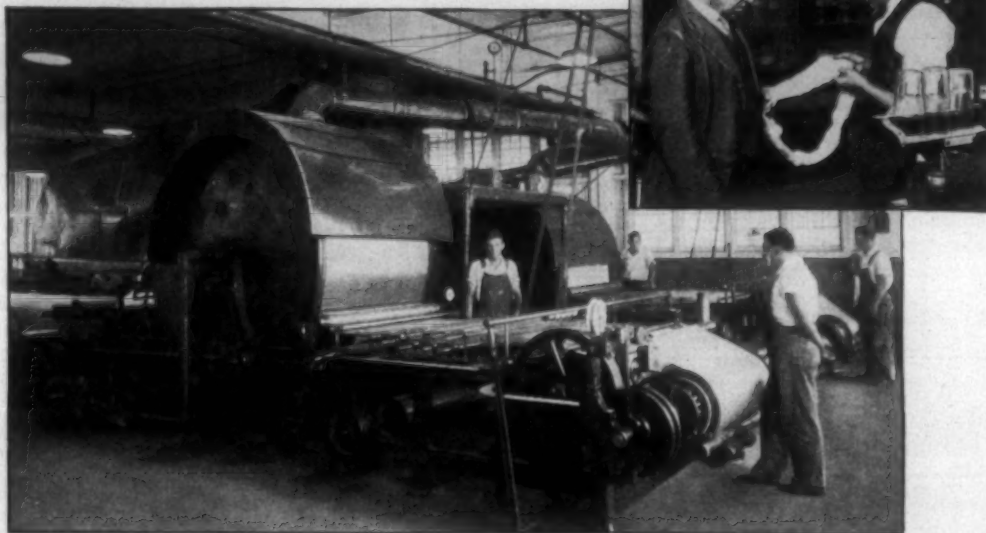
I admit the right of labor to do collective bargaining provided they can find someone who wishes to bargain with them.

I deny the right of anyone to force an individual or a corporation to bargain with those who wish to bargain collectively. It requires two parties to make a bargain and neither can be coerced.

Union labor always faces two unsurmountable stumbling blocks: (1) It cannot legally interfere with a man who wishes to continue at work. (2) It cannot legally force an employer to bargain with it collectively.

(Continued on Page 24)

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Saner Selling Will Make Profits

We are very much gratified that our several recent editorials dealing with the position of the cotton goods markets met with so favorable a reaction. Many expressions of approval, both oral and written, have come to us. A great many mill men fully appreciate the absurdity of a situation that allowed prices to decline in the face of the strongest demand that the mills had known in two years or more.

Recent developments emphasize the fact that the mills have the best opportunity for making a profitable market that they have known in years. They can, by proper attention to sound merchandising, take the market into their own hands. Certainly it is high time that control of prices shift from the buyer to the seller.

The mills made remarkable progress in the dull days of 1930 in strengthening their technical position. As a result of controlled production and business that has developed this year, statistics on production, sales, shipments, unfilled orders and stocks are the best in years. The market picture is distinctly brighter in every particular save for the one dark spot caused by low prices, a spot so dark that it overshadows many of the highlights of the picture.

It is an old rule in merchandising that in times of light demand prices decline and in times of strong demand prices advance. What then can explain why textile products should prove an exception to the rule? Why was a tremendous yardage of goods sold in February at prices showing less profit margin than those in December, when business was not nearly so good? Weak-kneed selling is the only answer that we can think of.

Many mills have also apparently been guilty

of the old practice of selling too far ahead when prices are too low. The Cotton-Textile Merchants Association of New York rightly points out:

While the amount of unfilled business is impressive, a great many of the orders making up the total call for extended deliveries. For this reason brisk sales have not yet brought prices to satisfactory levels although price advances in nearly all constructions have been maintained.

We feel that too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the question of taking advantage of the present opportunity for profit making. If there ever was a time when it is essential that the mills profit, that time is now.

Commenting upon the need of a better merchandising policy, a prominent North Carolina cotton goods manufacturer writes us as follows:

I trust you will keep up your exposure of the very absurd conditions existing as regards prices in view of the reduction of stocks, the increase in unfilled orders and the success of the Cotton-Textile Institute's program for the elimination of women and minors from night operation.

The mills have certainly taken a great step forward looking to the regulation of production and should be reaping the benefit from this step but they are not, as you point out. It would appear that a forward step is just as badly needed in the methods and policy of merchandising. It should be determined how this can best be accomplished and steps taken toward this end.

A well known yarn spinner who is visibly upset over the lack of merchandising ability among the spinners writes us as follows:

You have my hearty approval of your editorial in recent issue, "Get Profit Minded," and also in issue of the 12th, "Increased Demand—Reduced Prices." As one who has been trying to hold up the prices of yarns to a point at least that would get us out without a loss, I appreciate very much your forceful expressions on these vital subjects.

The table you present showing the increased prices and reduced margins shows a most amazing situation. It is hardly believable that such a situation could exist in an industry as great and important as the textile industry, but one which is well known to any of us in the cotton spinning and weaving industry and of which we should justly be ashamed.

Speaking of getting profit minded and looking at the picture as you present it, I am wondering if we of the textile industry have any minds at all. I have been in this business for the last 37 years but have never yet seen in all these years such an utterly demoralized and hopeless situation in the cotton spinning industry, and such ridiculous prices going the rounds from day to day in the cotton yarn market. As stated in your editorial some people at least cannot understand such a situation. I received a telegram a few days ago stating that although cotton had recently advanced about one and one-half cents per pound, that direct selling mills and many selling agencies had just reduced the price of yarns to the extent of one and one-half cents per pound. It also asked if I would accept business at the same old price, or if I would not reduce it. The answer was a raise in price of 1½ cents, but of course I did not get the business, as it put me three cents too high. How any mill can expect to

stay in business when they put the price down $1\frac{1}{2}$ and then have to go out and pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents advance in the price of cotton is a sure enough puzzle.

I have never yet been able to figure out how the spinners are ever going to get on a profitable basis as long as we continue to overproduce and sell continually below cost. Can you answer that question or tell us how it can be done, Mr. Clark? I would, for one, like to know, as I want to protect the stockholders' interest in our mill, and if I can make them money by running night and day and overproducing, selling everything I sell below what it costs to produce it, I would like to learn how it is done and would be willing to employ such an expert to show how it is done.

However, I hardly believe I will be able to employ such a man. I would also like to ask what is the object of building a cotton mill and operating? I should say the prime object is to make money. Then why continually pursue a course that is exactly the opposite of this? The Cotton-Textile Institute has given out considerable information in the last few months regarding the conditions in the industry and also as to legitimate costs on various cloths and yarns but this does not seem to have had sufficient effect. Even without any information, it would seem any mill could determine from its bank account and liquid assets whether or not they were losing money and if so, try to take some kind of steps to remedy the situation and get on a profitable basis.

I think our customers as a whole would be better satisfied if they knew all prices were legitimate and represented a fair profit than to be buying below cost every time they bought anything and afraid they had paid too much and if they had waited till the next day they might have been able to buy it from some other mill at a lower price, and very probably they could.

I am sure the cotton spinning industry fully appreciates your many very valuable services rendered it since establishing your paper 20 years ago. They have had no better friend than you have been and I hope you will be spared many years' further usefulness and that you will live long enough to see a return of sane and safe management with the prosperity the industry deserves.

The mills seem to have learned one lesson. Production must be controlled. We hope that they are going to learn further that controlled production is only the first step in building profits. It must be followed by saner selling if profits are to be made.

Should Make More Finished Fabrics

We recently commented upon the rapid increase in the number of plants in the South that are producing finished textile products. In the past several years there has been a marked increase to produce more finished articles than are ready to go direct to the consumer.

An illustration of this tendency was recently clearly shown in an address before the Charlotte Kiwanis Club by M. L. Church, Southern manager of the Catlin Yarn Company.

Mr. Church exhibited finished products from 22 mills in and around Charlotte. A few years ago, we doubt if the number would have been one-third that high.

Among the products used by Mr. Church to illustrate his remarks were fancy jacquard and dobby goods, overalls and work shirts, spinning tape, absorbent cotton, cotton batting, fine sheetings, cotton hosiery, drapery, surgical gauze, asbestos fabrics, mattresses, blankets, handkerchiefs, transmission and brake lining, underwear, neckwear.

All of these above articles were made wholly or partly from cotton.

While the Southern textile industry has been making great progress in diversifying its production, there is still need for a better balanced and more self-contained industry.

We feel that the continued increase in the number of plants that utilize the products of the mill producing yarns and fabrics will be among the important factors in future development.

The Right Idea

We note the following newspaper dispatch from New York:

Pepperell Manufacturing Company late last evening announced it had put into effect a definite advance of 5 per cent on all part-wool blankets. In taking this stand at once the company brings forward by an additional day its previous determination to lift quotations. The volume of orders appearing since March 1 warrants such a step, the company says, and goods will be sold on the new basis regardless of competitive conditions in the market. Prices even on the new scale are still more than 15 per cent below trading figures of last season.

It is refreshing to note that one mill has the courage to raise prices. Evidently Pepperell thinks too much of its product to give it away.

One of the most significant features of the Pepperell announcement is that "goods will be sold on the basis regardless of competitive conditions in the market." Think about that.

Another Boll Weevil Story

Windsor, N. C.—A. E. Baggette, farmer of the Cashie Neck section, tells this one on himself:

The other day his six-year-old dollar and a half watch stopped running.

Thinking it was only run down—as it often does—Mr. Baggette rewound it. But there was still no tick.

Thus assured there was something unusually wrong, he removed the back plate.

Out jumped—says Mr. Baggette—a big, bad, bold, boll weevil from its winter quarters among the little cogs and machinery of the watch.

The timepiece, says Mr. Baggette, resumed its ticking.

Mr. Baggette is at a loss as to how, when and where this pest entered his watch since he does not remember removing the plate at all in a couple of years.

But he supposes that this weevil was the official timekeeper in this section.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

NORFOLK, VA.—The Norfolk Weavers, Inc., recently organized here, has leased a building and will install machinery for weaving silk and rayon fabrics.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The Asheville Hosiery Mills expects to let contract within a short time for a two-story building to cost about \$90,000.

HICKORY, N. C.—The G. and H. Hosiery Mills have been incorporated by Dr. F. B. Hicks, G. W. Grove and Eddy S. Merritt, all of Hickory. The company has an authorized capital of \$50,000.

KINSTON, N. C.—Plans to save the Caswell Cotton Mills from indefinite suspension are being completed by a committee of Kinston business men, which will offer preferred stock to local investors in the early spring.

The committee, it is said, will seek \$100,000. The Kinston plant has been closed since last fall.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—James Lund, superintendent of the Lund Manufacturing Company, has gone to Worcester, Mass., following the closing of the branch factory of the company. This plant has been manufacturing silk, rayon and cotton draperies and upholstery fabrics.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—John P. King, local capitalist, received notice of his election as president of the Worth Cotton Mills, of Fort Worth, in a telegram from George C. Clifford, of Boston, formerly of Fort Worth, who represented a number of Fort Worth citizens by proxy, at the annual meeting of stockholders in Boston.

Mr. King succeeds Charles L. Harding, of Boston, who was made vice-president, and H. W. Durant, of Boston, was elected treasurer of the company.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Impetus to the "wear more cotton movement" has been given by the Piedmont Manufacturing Company in announcing that it will present enough cloth to each of its operatives to make two outfits of clothing. Part of the cloth will come from the looms of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, while some of the heavier cloth will be purchased by the officials from other mills in the State. The mill company will give enough cloth to men employees to make two shirts and two pairs of pants or overalls and to the women enough cloth to make two dresses.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Samuel A. Fortson, former president of the Augusta Factory, has been appointed receiver of the concern by order of Judge W. H. Barrett, of the United States Court. He has qualified, posting a bond of \$10,000, required. Whether or not any plans are contemplated to sell the property under the receivership, have not been announced.

Receiver Fortson has been instructed by the Federal Court not to interfere with goods covered by contract between the Augusta Factory and McCampbell & Co., of New York City, selling agents. It is also ordered by the court that before operation of the mill may be resumed, the court will have to issue another order.

It is claimed that the Augusta Factory is not insolvent, but is unable to meet its sums on bonded indebtedness, cannot pay its bills and is unable to operate or preserve its assets.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

BARNESVILLE, GA.—Aldora Cotton Mill, of near Barnesville, Ga., is reported to have contracted with the General Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron, O., for the latter firm to use the entire output of the mill.

The Aldora plant, which has been idle for several months, resumed part-time operations on Monday, and will operate full time after next week, according to information received here. Approximately 500 workers are employed by the mill, it was stated.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Regular dividend of \$1.75 per share on preferred stock and the regular dividend of 50 cents per share on common stock, payable April 1, to stockholders of record, was declared at the annual meeting of the Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc.

Stockholders elected the following directors: R. B. Davenport, R. B. Davenport, Jr., Burkett Miller, A. J. Miller, of New York; J. H. Davenport, F. W. Nash, of New York, and J. P. Hoskin.

Officers were elected as follows: R. B. Davenport, president; R. B. Davenport, Jr., vice-president; E. E. Pickard, vice-president, and J. H. Davenport, secretary.

WALHALLA, S. C.—Walhalla plant of the Victor-Monaghan Manufacturing Company has been notified to get steam power plant in readiness to furnish power due to the serious water shortage threatening the storage capacity of the Southern Power Company, which supplies current for this and other mills in upper Carolina. All these mills have been notified to get their auxiliary steam plants in readiness for use. The rainfall in upper Carolina is far below normal, and it will require a long time before any drouth relief is possible. Some years ago when these mills hooked up with the transmission lines of the Southern Power Company, officials felt that power troubles were largely at an end. But the serious water shortage put them back to dependency on their steam plants, involving an impressive and unlooked for expense just now.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—The Lowe Cotton Mills, manufacturing a high grade of print cloths, are operating five and one-half days each week and three nights a week, according to reports of officials at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the company, which was held in the company offices here.

The reports showed that business is apparently improving, although it is not yet normal and operation of the plant is not at full capacity. For years the Lowe Mills had been operating night and day with two full shifts.

No changes were made in the board of directors and the directors at their annual meeting announced the reelection of the following officers:

George P. Harris, Atlanta capitalist, president; C. W. Causey, Greensboro (N. C.) cotton mill operator, vice-president; R. F. Neil, Huntsville, secretary; W. F. Roselle, New York cotton broker, treasurer.

COLUMBIA, TENN.—A proposition by which the receivers of Cadet Hosiery Company, a Philadelphia concern whose main plant is here, would sell to an unnamed bidder its trademarks, brands, copyrights, advertising now prepared and certain merchandise for the sum of \$85,282 will be acted upon soon, according to a notice to credit-

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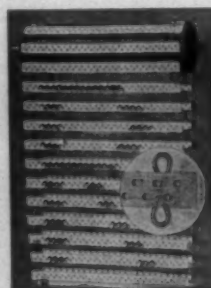
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

ors and stockholders sent out by David S. Ludlum, of Philadelphia, and Horace Edward Palmer, Nashville, Tenn., receivers.

The merchandise which is in broken lots invoices at \$152,000 but its value has been estimated by the court at \$130,000, the notice says. There is also a bid of \$2,731 for certain minor items of machinery and furniture now in the Eastern plant.

The unnamed bidders call particular attention to the fact that the bid would give them full, complete and unrestricted and exclusive use of the company style name, or any changes in the company style name that they may see fit, using the words Cadet hosiery.

Local stockholders and creditors seemed of the opinion that such a sale would forever bar the receivers from disposing of the physical property to any concern wishing to perpetuate the "Cadet" name and use its good will.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Zenas W. Bliss, of this city, and George R. Urquhart, of Hempstead, L. I., were named permanent receivers for the Manville-Jenckes Company by Presiding Justice Blodgett of Superior Court. It was announced that the company continue operations under the direction of Dexter Stevens, president.

In the ancillary proceedings pending in North Carolina, Messrs. Bliss, Stevens, and John A. Baugh will continue to act as temporary receivers until March 20, on which date the North Carolina court will be requested to appoint Messrs. Bliss, Urquhart and Baugh as ancillary receivers there.

It is expected the reorganization of the company can be brought about without undue delay, according to a statement by counsel, with the receivers given board powers to continue operation of the company's mills, including subsidiary plants; to accept and fulfill new orders, and in general to preserve the good will and carry on the business. There has been no suspension of business, and

the company has on its books orders aggregating \$2,500,000. Adequate working capital has been arranged for through banks, it was said.

ROYSTON, GA.—With practically all machinery in place and with the Royston Spinning Mills ready to commence operations, the people of this city on Monday evening celebrated an industrial achievement and Tyrus Raymond Cobb, the famous "Georgia Peach," a native of Royston, was the guest of honor.

The completion of these mills during the acute business depression is considered quite an achievement and has attracted widespread attention. In order to complete the mills and get them in operation it became necessary to raise \$50,000 additional capital which was done within the remarkably short space of three weeks through a bond issue subscribed in the main by the people of Royston.

J. M. Battson, formerly manager of the Lavonia Mills, will be in charge of the new spinning mills.

Hosiery Machinery Survey

Philadelphia, Pa.—With full-fashioned hosiery machine installations decreased by one-half last year, the extent of scrapping old equipment during the same time makes it probable that the potential output of the industry was not materially increased, Dr. George W. Taylor, department of industrial research, University of Pennsylvania, finds as one conclusion of a survey recently made.

The study, to which 100 per cent of the domestic machine manufacturers and importers contributed, indicates that the mills are mapping their policies toward double-machine operation, since most of the machinery constructed last year consisted of approximately two leggers for each footer. The ratio for single-machine operations would have been three leggers to each footer.

45 GAUGE MACHINES LEAD

In gauges, the 45-gauge machine was the most prevalent gauge, while the 48-gauge became more important as a percentage of total production than it had been in 1929, Dr. Taylor reports.

The 24 and 20-section types lead in leggers and also

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in footers, but the 28-section legger machine is becoming increasingly important, he adds. The 45-gauge, 24-section type was the most prevalent kind of machine, but other important types were 42-gauge, 24-section legger and the 42-gauge, 20 and 24-section footer.

"The changes that have occurred so rapidly in yearly construction of machines make it appear advisable for the industry to undertake a census of knitting machines now in operation," the report concludes.

"Only in this way can we secure data relative to the make-up of the equipment of the industry resulting from installations on the one hand and scrapings on the other."

1930 PRODUCTION DOWN

In 1930 fewer knitting machines were constructed than in any year subsequent to 1925, and this drop was particularly marked during the last half, the survey shows. This low level has apparently been continued into 1931, according to the report.

Almost one-half of the machines installed were of the 45-gauge type and this, combined with new 42-gauge machines, accounted for over 85 per cent of the total. Discussing trends the report states:

"The present trends are somewhat confusing. After a decrease in importance in 1929 the 48-gauge machine 'came back' in 1930. Certainly the 42-gauge machine has continued its tendency to become a smaller percentage of the yearly output. It is difficult, however, to decide whether or not the 48-gauge machine is on the ascendancy; it is also impossible to say whether or not the 45-gauge machine has started a long time decrease or whether the growth of its importance has been temporarily halted, as was true of the 1924 decrease in the growth of importance of 42-gauge machines.

STUDYING MACHINERY TREND

"From the history of the rise and decline of 39 and 42-gauge machines as a percentage of yearly output it will be noted that both types reached their peaks when they were almost 80 per cent of total yearly production. If their history is to be repeated then 45-gauge machines should become increasingly important in 1931. We should watch with interest any tendency of the 48-gauge machines to increase as a percentage of yearly production,

and we may expect that new installations of 42-gauge equipment will become less important. At present the bulk of the full-fashioned hosiery production is probably made on 42-gauge and 45-gauge machines.

"Future installations will be mainly of 45-gauge machines, with possible growing importance of the 48-gauge type."

With respect to sections, the report finds the 18-section machine becoming as rare as the 39-gauge machine, but while the tendency toward a greater number of sections is motivated by economies of operating costs, Dr. Taylor states there is yet no unanimity of opinion regarding the most economical length of either legging or footing equipment. In general manufacturers last year bought either 20 or 24-section leggers and either 20, 24 or 28-section footers, but the choice depended in no small measure upon the securing of the necessary balance between leggers and footers under the planned methods of operation.

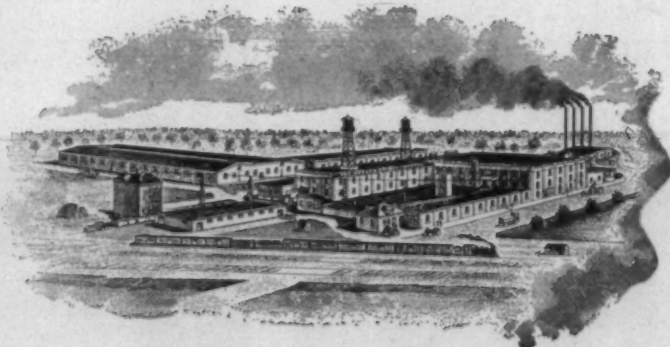
Accompanying the report is a statement by Dr. Taylor in which he explains that the department, in co-operation with the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, hopes to issue reports relating to specific problems of the industry. Besides the study, "Significant Post-War Changes in the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Industry," issued last year, the university will shortly publish "The Full-Fashioned Hosiery Worker—His Changing Economic Status." A report on hosiery stock on hand, to which more than 70 per cent of the mills have already contributed, is also promised in the near future.

New DuPont Dye

The Dyestuffs Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has announced Pontamine Fast Orange EGL, a direct dyestuff producing brilliant shades of orange slightly redder than those obtained with Pontamine Fast Orange EG. It is characterized by excellent solubility and extremely good level dyeing properties, along with good fastness to light, chlorine, hot pressing, perspiration and rubbing.

Pontamine Fast Orange EGL may be dyed on cotton rawstock, yarn or piece goods and is applied not only in self shades but in combination with other direct colors having the same characteristics, for the production of browns, tans and grays.

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It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

What Is the Future of the Machine Age?

(Continued from Page 16)

"In the evolution of the human race upward all progress depends upon the production of a comparatively small number of improved individuals, who are superior to the mass in knowledge, skill or character, and who, by reason of their superior powers, render a new service to the mass of people among whom they live."

Think that over, and I am sure that you will agree that he is correct. If you don't believe it now, you will ten years from now.

I started out to answer a question. "What is the future of the Machine Age?" I believe I have answered it, but to make sure I am going to sum up briefly some of the conclusions I draw from what I have told you.

We are in the midst of a cycle of development which, although it has lasted only about three hundred years, has been productive of more material gains than the combined progress made prior to its beginning since the world was created. That development has come nearer solving the question of poverty for the masses than any previous system of industrial organization. It has made possible the ownership and enjoyment of luxuries by the average man which not even the kings of the earth knew before it began. It has not reduced the number of jobs available, but has actually multiplied them almost directly in proportion to the increase in population.

Aviation, radio, television, photo-electric cells, and a thousand and one other inventions are still in their infancy. Take just one glance into the future with me. Let us look at the photo-electric cell. Not long ago I saw a demonstration of them. You can look at an electric light and you know that the cycles of alternating current pass and re-pass through its filaments. Yet you cannot see the light grow dim and brighten again as the current

lessens and increases. But with a photo-electric cell you can hear it. It makes audible a wave motion which is too rapid for your eye, and translates it into sound which you can follow. It will open and close doors, it will count strokes of a machine, it is being used to inspect steel sheets to insure that they have sufficient polish to make them acceptable. And I believe that anyone of you could sit down and within an hour think of at least half a dozen applications on which it has never been tried.

There is no question whatever about the future of the Machine Age. We look for shorter hours and less work. It is giving us both. We want more of this world's goods, more wealth. It is giving us that. We want more comfort, more entertainment, more speed. It is giving us all three. We can do more to stop its progress than we can stop the earth on its revolution about the sun. Eventually it may reach a point of maximum development but neither you nor I nor our grandchildren will live to see that day. If there still remains any doubt in your minds, consider some country which has not made use of machinery in a large way. China is the most perfect example in existence. Do they have depressions following periods of over expansion? No. They never get out of the depression. There are no periods of real expansion. With them it is always depression, followed at regular intervals by famine and pestilence.

There are two things which I believe must be given serious consideration by engineers and business men of today and of the future. They are already problems which we have with us, and which remain unsolved. But they must be solved, and that before much longer.

First, the man must be protected from the machine. I mean by that, that the social effect of a machine or a process must be considered when it is introduced and in so far as is possible unemployment and hardship for the

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temporarily displaced worker must be avoided. It can be done, and it must be done, and the engineer or the scientist is going to be the man who must solve it. I'll tell you why. Science is so far ahead of other branches of education that there is a vast gap between it and all the remaining branches of learning. That gap must be filled up, and if we are to advance it must be filled by bringing other branches of learning up on a par with science, rather than by attempting to hold up science. The scientist, whether he be theorist or practical, must assume the lead.

Second, something has got to be done about this question of distribution. It costs too much to sell, and if you believe it is going to be easy to reduce that cost just go out and try to sell. Here are some of the answers you will get:

"Mr. Jones is out of town for the week."

"Mr. Smith is in conference."

"Mr. Williams is not interested today."

"We will send you an order within a few days."

"Our treasurer will have to approve this; if he will permit, we will mail you the order."

"Your price is too high."

I wonder if these men ever considered how much they and others like them, who eat up time, have added to the price by increasing the cost of selling? How shall we overcome that sort of thing? And what would that knowledge be worth to the manufacturers of America? What would it save the people who buy the products of those manufacturers? This is the biggest commercial problem before the world today. It must be solved, and it will be solved, and I believe that its solution will come through the application of the laws of production which have been the outgrowth of this age of machine methods.

If you are looking for a hard job, with great rewards, I leave you these two problems. And the sooner you solve them, the happier I shall be. What probably interests you much more is the fact that you can name your own reward.

Labor Conditions in Southern Textile Mills

(Continued from Page 16)

In conclusion I wish to say that in my opinion the cotton mills of the South will never be unionized.

In the first place the mill employees, are, with few exceptions, of the same blood and speak the same language as the mill presidents, and treasurers, and when mill operatives have grievances they know that they can go direct to their employers and discuss matters.

In the second place the mill employees of the South have too much Scotch blood in them to relish the idea of paying weekly dues to some man who takes their money and promises to do something for them sometime in the future. They never forget that the man who is doing the organizing is getting some of their money.

I will close with this statement which I have editorially made many times in the last few years:

"Southern cotton mills will never be unionized until the demand for a union comes from within the mills as a result of oppression and unfair treatment by the mill officials."

A sixty-day guarantee on rayon yarn prices, effective today, was announced Saturday by Arthur A. Murphy, vice-president and director of sales of the Industrial Rayon Corporation. Mr. Murphy's statement follows:

"Effective March 16, we will guarantee our prices to our customers against our own decline for a period of sixty days from date of shipment."

Can we keep Cloth Free from Oil Spots?

Many a mill man has asked this question after checking his losses through depreciation.

The answer is:—

YES—if you use **NON-FLUID OIL** on your looms—it positively will not drip, spatter or waste from bearings.

And you can also be sure of perfect—because continuous—lubrication—for **NON-FLUID OIL** keeps right at frictional points, reducing friction to a minimum.

For these advantages you might expect a higher lubricating cost—but it is actually less per operating hour—since **NON-FLUID OIL** outlasts liquid oil several times per application.

*The same test that has resulted in steady use of **NON-FLUID OIL** by over 70% of leading mills is available to you—just write for sample and bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."*

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NON-FLUID OIL
IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE & FOREIGN COUNTRIES

MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month

Crackle Proof Cotton Cloth

Widespread acceptance of "crackle-proof" cotton fabrics, since their introduction four weeks ago, for manuscripts used in radio broadcasting and talking picture recordings is reported by C. K. Everett, in charge of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

A preliminary survey of developments in connection with this new use for cotton reveals a consumption already in excess of 10,000 square yards of these specially finished colths in providing for the initial requirements of broadcasting stations in New York, Mississippi, Kentucky, Maine, Florida, Pennsylvania, California, Arizona and District of Columbia.

Radio manuscripts are but one of a number of purposes including maps, menu cards, book jackets, railroad time tables, advertising pamphlets and posters, for which the several improved fabric constructions originally brought forward last August for business letterheads have been found suitable.

See Wee Mfg. Co. to Move

Greenville, S. C. — The See Wee Manufacturing Company, of Belton, will move to new and larger quarters in the near future, according to information reaching Greenville. The firm employs about 100 persons and manufactures children's dresses. It was organized about three years ago.

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Washington, D. C.

Textile Starches

(Continued from Page 10)

khaki finishing where the goods must be soft but have a heavy feel.

In addition to the characteristics of the individual products which we have discussed, much might be said about the advantages of blending or mixing two or more of these products. This is sometimes done in warp sizing and is common practice with the finisher. Results obtained from such combinations are dependent upon many factors of a local, individual, practical and economic nature; therefore generalizing would be of little value.

Standardized Arbitration Clause on Sales Contracts

At a recent meeting of the General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry it was decided to recommend a standardized arbitration clause in sales contracts.

The council's organization is functioning and offers its services in business disputes arising within those branches of the cotton goods industry or trade represented in its membership or arising between any member of any such branch and any other business interest. This offer is made equally to any and all parties involved in any such dispute.

It is important to emphasize that the formation of this council was designed not only to supplement and enhance the value of existing machinery for conciliation, mediation and arbitration, but also to give an opportunity for arbitration to those who do not wish to use any of the existing boards.

About one hundred men occupying important positions in the various branches of the cotton textile industry have agreed to serve as arbitrators. It is very gratifying that so many well qualified business men have given their co-operation and support by authorizing their names to be included in this panel. It should be understood, however, that the rules of the council permit parties wishing arbitration to select arbitrators outside of the official panel, subject only to the requirement that at least one of the arbitrators shall be selected from the panel.

The first arbitration conducted under the council rules afforded a striking example of the advantage of this form of adjusting disputes. In about two hours the entire case was presented to the arbitrators in the informal way which is permissible in such proceedings and the following day the three arbitrators reached a unanimous conclusion. The entire expense of the arbitration was only \$38 for each side, which included stenographic service.

The officers and members of the council will at all times be pleased to discuss matters in dispute with a view to encouraging settlement through mediation and conciliation without expense to the parties; in the event of failure of these methods the machinery of the council will be available for arbitration.

The participating organizations are: The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., represented by Walker D. Hines; the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, represented by Lincoln Baylies; American Cotton Manufacturers Association, represented by Robert Lassiter; Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, represented by W. J. Gallon, chairman, their arbitration committee; Textile Converters Association, represented by M. J. Warner, chairman, their arbitration committee; Textile Brokers Association, represented by George I. Seidman, chairman, their arbitration committee; National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics, represented by W. L. Pierce, president.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 19____
 Name of Mill _____
 Town _____
 _____ Spinning Spindles _____ Looms
 _____ Superintendent _____
 _____ Carder _____
 _____ Spinner _____
 _____ Weaver _____
 _____ Cloth Room _____
 _____ Dyer _____
 _____ Master Mechanic _____
 Recent changes _____

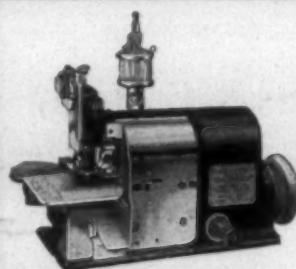
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Developments in the cotton goods markets continued on the constructive side during the week. Sales of gray goods, with the best business again in print cloths, continued well ahead of production. It is estimated that present print cloth stocks are less than two weeks production. The stock situation in general is better than in any time in the past several years. The fact that the recent large business has not been accompanied by any material increase in production is regarded as a very encouraging factor.

Sales of fine goods, particularly the combed cotton constructions, have again been greater than production and the fine goods situation is considerably improved. Stocks are the lowest in the past two years.

Heavy goods for the manufacturing trades have been in better demand. Inquiry and demand for tire fabrics was slightly better and some increase in sales was noted.

Rayon mixtures and all-rayon fabrics in the gray continue in demand from the mills for deliveries running a couple of months ahead. Towels have been selling steadily although prices are still highly competitive. Advances of 5 per cent on part wool blankets become effective on Monday. Flannels for fall are selling in moderate quantities.

Best makes of 37-inch 88x40s two-ply and single combed poplins were reported at 15½¢, at which price a number were sold. Some makes have been available at less, as much as ½¢. Choice 102x48s two-ply and single have remained at 18¢.

Additional covering on tobacco cloths was reported, the sales running to much smaller quantities than was done during the course of the past few weeks. Southern mills are generally sold through May and buyers find it difficult to be accommodated through April on wanted constructions.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¾
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	7¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	7
Brown sheetings, standard	8¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	6¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	15 a19½
Denims	12
Standard prints	7½
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Constructive Selling Agents
for
Southern Cotton Mills

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New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa. — Although the yarn market was again fairly active the situation was not as well settled as it was two weeks ago, due to the wide spread between buyers and spinners price ideas. Inquiry has been sufficiently broad to show that a great many yarn consumers are interested in supplies for nearby delivery, but they are apparently uncertain over the price question. From the spinners standpoint, prices are already too low.

Business for the week included a fair amount of buying by the knitting and weaving trades. Carpet trades placed a considerable amount of business. Insulators were interested mainly in filling-in supplies.

The past week saw a considerable volume of buying by the carpet trade, interested in white stock 5-pound break 8s three and four-ply, sold at 18c, said to be the low point accomplished. Quantities covered on ran to between 50,000 and 200,000 pounds. Deliveries call for through April, May and some June.

Not many orders have come from the weaving section in which towel warps have shown a tendency to accumulate with down to 24c on 30s heard on any quantity of two-ply. Very small lots were required by the wool goods trade, that paid the for unimportant amounts for fairly close at hand shipments.

From insulators have come a few smaller demands and several large inquiries are noted. A low price of 15½c is reported on 8s three-ply part waste tinged and under 15c has been mentioned in connection with several singles under 8s. Of tinged raw stock prices it is contended that the cost is 100 points off whereas it could reasonably be expected to be 400 or 500 points.

The movement of carded numbers has run to somewhat lesser volume during the week, as influenced by a less steady cotton market. Buyers who had checked up prices with the ostensible purpose of covering show hesitancy to complete transactions, yet their failure to act has not prompted others to follow suit. In consequence a fair aggregate total poundage was bought and found additional business going through or pending.

Southern Single Chain Warps		40s	35
10s	19½	40s ex.	38
12s	20	50s	45
14s	21	60s	52
20s	22	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	25	8s	21½
30s	27	10s	22
Southern Two-Ply Chain		12s	23
8s	19	16s	24
10s	19½	20s	25
12s	20	Carpet Yarns	
16s	21½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
20s	22½	4-ply	18
24s	25	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
30s	27½	4-ply	19½
36s	33	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
40s	35	8s, 1-ply	16½
40s ex.	39	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	17
Southern Single Skeins		10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	17½
8s	19	12s, 2-ply	18
10s	19½	16s, 2-ply	19½
12s	20	20s, 2-ply	20½
14s	20½	26s, 2-ply	24
16s	21	30s, 2-ply	25½
20s	22	Southern Frame Cones	
24s	24	8s	20
26s	25	10s	20½
28s	26	12s	21
30s	27	14s	21½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		16s	22
8s	19	18s	22½
10s	19½	20s	23
12s	20	22s	23½
14s	21	24s	24
16s	21½	26s	25
20s	22½	28s	26
24s	25	30s	27
26s	26	40s	35
30s	27		

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SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

AKTIVIN CORP., The, 50 Union Square, New York City. Sou. Rep.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Offices: 1102 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 905 Electric Bldg., Richmond, Va.; 1104 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 701 Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; 1118 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 1124 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.; 2412 Pinehurst Blvd., Shreveport, La.; 1515 Sante Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 1126 Post Dispatch Bldg., Houston, Tex.; 524 Alamo Nat'l. Bk. Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 200 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Reps.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.; Cannon Mills (Yarn Dept.), Kannapolis, N. C.

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Plans for World Cotton Standards Conference May 8-11 Under Way

Washington. — Preparations are being made for the international universal cotton standards conference, which will be held this year, starting May 9, according to Department of Agriculture officials.

Preliminary sessions of the conference will be held May 9 and 10, and on May 11 the work of approving copies of the universal cotton standards will begin.

Under ordinary conditions, the biennial conference would have opened in Washington March 9, but in order to accommodate some of the delegates of European associations, who had planned to attend the sixth biennial congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which will be held here early in May, it was agreed between the Department of Agriculture and the various associations that the 1931 cotton conference would be postponed until May 9.

One of the subjects to be taken up this year is the official adoption of standard sets for long staple cotton. This proposal was brought before the conference in 1929 and the desirability of such standards for strict middling, middling and strict low middling, long staple cotton was accepted generally. The Department of Agriculture, as the result of the understanding reached at that time, prepared tentative standards for such cotton and some of these have been in use informally. The results of the experience of the trade with these test sets of long staple standards, here and abroad, will be made the subject of reports and further discussions at the conference in May, and it is expected an effort will be made to have such long staple standards promulgated officially.

The universal cotton standard agreements between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the nine leading cotton exchanges and associations of Europe provide for meetings every two years in Washington for the purpose of examining and approving 40 or more sets of copies of the original universal standards, and such additional numbers as may be required for the use of the department and the associations during the

two-year period beginning August 1 following each meeting.

European organizations which will be represented at the conference in May are those of Liverpool, Manchester, Havre, Bremen, Milan, Ghent, Barcelona and Rotterdam. Both the Manchester Cotton Association and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations of Manchester will have representatives present.

Sixteen New Summer Colors

Sixteen new colors for summer will shortly be sent out to members of the Textile Color Card Association in confidential swatch form, it was announced by Margaret Hayden Rorke, managing director. The mid-season card, portraying these shades, will be issued soon after.

This special summer group will reflect recent color developments in fashion and will include certain shades high-lighted at the Paris openings. It was pointed out by Mrs. Rorke that the new colors supplement but do not lessen the style value of shades already appearing on the Association's 1931 spring season cards, which served as the foundation for trade-wide color co-ordination.

It was further explained that many colors appearing in the spring cards were stressed at the recent openings. These include admiralty, guardsman blue, singalee and Indies brown, sea sand, sky grey, as well as sports shades and accent notes, such as May bud and blue jade, stargold and lime yellow, seashell pink and corial, wild-fire and flame red.

The summer colors will reflect the newest interpretations in clear vibrant shades adaptable for sports and evening wear, as well as accent notes for carrying out smart color contrasts.

Also represented in the collection are several new renditions of animated pastel tones, as well as a group of four delicate attenuated nuances including "face powder" tints.

BULLETIN

CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to the inch.



Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas—"Aunt Becky."

Traveling Among the Mills

Greenville, S. C.—Woodside Mills

M. O. Alexander, superintendent, has been on the job for many years, and is one of the most efficient and agreeable officials in the textile industry. He is deeply interested in the civic, social and religious life of his community, and has the confidence of all who know him.

Recently, over a period of seven weeks, the employees of this mill contributed twelve hundred dollars for the unemployed of that section.

We lost a pair of nice kid gloves the day we visited Woodside—black, trimmed in white—and sure hope some good friend found them and will let us know. Don't know where we left them.

We are in sympathy with the overseers who have to walk over this enormous mill. They need skates, motorcycles, or goat-wagons for such trips.

The mill is exceptionally nice and clean, and work runs perfectly.

J. T. Bray is carder; L. L. Thompson, spinner; R. L. Christopher, weaver; A. H. Pollard, in cloth room; H. H. Epting, master mechanic.

Woodside village is very attractive at all times, with its prettily trimmed evergreen hedges; but in spring and summer, when the trees are green and flowers in bloom, it is truly beautiful.

The mill runs 55 hours per week only. No night work.

POINSETT MILLS

L. F. Kelley is superintendent, and gave us a cordial welcome, and so did the overseers. In fact, we had a lovely visit here.

And talk about good running work—we truly saw it at Poinsett. Thirteen weavers run 726 looms, and in all that number we saw only one standing, and that was waiting for a warp.

P. G. Williams, carder and spinner, furnishes perfect material for the weave room. Chas. J. Smith, overseer weaving, is the son of Superintendent J. N. Smith of Woodruff, S. C., and if he's half as good as his dad, he is O. K. He has been at Poinsett three years, and in all that time has hired only one new weaver. People have quit moving.

W. H. Smith is overseer the cloth room, and T. L. Folsom is master mechanic.

A little later we hope to visit other mills in Greenville. Maybe the flowers will be blooming then.

Raleigh, N. C.—Consolidated Textile Corp., Pilot Division

This is a place we have always enjoyed visiting. The Division manager and superintendent, C. S. Tatum, is one of the most pleasant and courteous gentlemen to be

found, and Mr. Westbrook, office manager, has a smile that doesn't wash off.

Everybody in Pilot Mills seems to have taken a bath in indigo blue. The stock is being run out, and they are expecting the mill to shut down. Such a pity, too, for it is a fine plant, with many late improvements. Let's all hope that through some miracle, this mill will be saved from idleness, and the operatives from despair.

Caraleigh Mill has been closed for several months and the village looks deserted.

Pilot Mills make blue chambrays, seat cover cloth, etc., of splendid quality.

J. E. Cole is overseer carding; E. B. Brannon, overseer spinning; W. R. Richardson, overseer weaving; C. E. Danieleley, overseer finishing; E. T. Davidson, master mechanic.

C. A. Davis, assistant superintendent, is the "Beau Brummel" of Pilot, according to our good friend, Mrs. W. B. Warren. Truly, he is a handsome young gentleman and an efficient textile man. The girls should be getting their matrimonial tackle ready for business.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—Rocky Mount Mills

Superintendent D. W. Knight has been here 40 years. Began work making bands and went all the way through. Has nine children—just one less than the Superintendent Carpenter, of Cherryville, but they are not all at home, as Mr. Carpenter's are.

There's a pretty walk from street to the office, lined with boxwood and tall crepe myrtles. The fence is draped in rose vines, white, pink and red.

The mill runs full day time. No one has worked harder than the manager, Hyman L. Battle, to have night work eliminated. This company does not employ anyone under 16, and insists that children go to school.

The overseers are high type gentlemen who believe in giving operatives a square deal. Operatives look upon the officials as friends, and do not hesitate to go to them to discuss their problems.

M. G. Frye is overseer spinning and assistant superintendent; O. L. Strickland is carder; E. E. Wood, twister; W. B. Davis, winder and finisher; J. S. Briggs, master mechanic.

This mill has 37,780 spindles and the product is 16's, 20's, 24's 2, 3 and 4-ply skeins, tubes, cones, chain and ball warps and 6's single waste yarns.

W. H. DRAPER & SONS COMPANY

This is a busy little plant with 114 braiders merrily dancing and weaving sash cords.

The president is A. L. Draper; secretary, E. E. Draper, both of Troy, N. Y., and R. L. Huffines is treasurer and manager.

C. B. Williams, the young superintendent, is a worthy son of D. C. Williams, superintendent of Rockfish Mills, Hope Mills, N. C. Claude is deeply interested in his

work, and has developed some new ideas in conservation of material usually looked on as "waste."

We advised him to have some of his ideas patented. And girls, here is another mighty fine young man who should be somebody's husband.

The bookkeeper, K. K. Byron, Claude's room mate and pal, is also unattached. Oh! maybe that "K. K." means "Ku Klux"—and protection from matrimonial entanglements.

We enjoyed our visit here very much, and thank Superintendent Williams for the splendid clothes line which he gave us as a souvenir of our first visit to his plant.

J. W. Graham is carder; D. M. Parker, spinner; E. W. Whisnant, braider and finisher.

Ware Shoals, S. C.—Ware Shoals Cotton Mills

Years ago, in Mill News days, W. C. Cobb, who was in charge, would invite us to every big event that was pulled off in Ware Shoals.

It was May, 1914, if we remember correctly, that "Aunt Becky" had the honor of turning the switch that first started Mill No. 2. My! but that was a great time!

Such ball games and picnics as we used to attend there!

And Ware Shoals continues to progress. Everything that heart can wish for is right on the spot.

Churches, fine schools, hotel, theater, Y. M. C. A., boys' clubs, girls' clubs, textile classes, up-to-date drug store, department stores, laundry—in fact, everything needed or generally found in a first-class town.

The new offices are modern in every respect, and the machinery in the mill is the best on the market. Everybody looks happy and prosperous.

It was great to find our friend, C. P. Thompson, assistant treasurer and manager The Trion Co., Trion, Ga., on the job at Ware Shoals, as secretary and assistant treasurer and occupying the desk vacated by Frank S. Dennis.

W. C. Cobb is everybody's "daddy" around Ware Shoals, and has trained more men for high positions than almost any other man in the textile industry.

Winder Gary, a very pleasant gentleman, is superintendent; P. F. Clark, overseer carding; Claude Callas, overseer spinning; E. T. Lollis, overseer weaving; W. H. Callas, overseer cloth room; T. M. Moore, master mechanic.

Goldville, S. C.—Joanna News

We get things topsy-turvy sometimes. Business has gone badly at school, in the mill, let's say. We're ruffled and bad-tempered as a wet hen. But we bear it and grin when we are with our friends and our casual acquaintances; we summon our pride to help us, and we don't let on how we feel. Then when we get home, we tear loose. We stamp our feet and kick the cat and make things generally disagreeable. Now, is that right? Home is the pleasantest place we know. The people who live there are the people we love most, the people to whom we owe most. They are the ones that deserve smiles and our good sportsmanship. Think it over!

The Joanna Girls' Club held its regular meeting in the Girls' Club rooms last evening. Miss Nellie Hamm, president of the club, presided. An interesting and helpful program had been arranged. A part of the sixth chapter of Matthew was studied; also, Walter Malone's poem, "Opportunity." In the kitchen, chicken salad and coffee were made by the girls.

The club offers many advantages to the girls of our community. Coming in close contact with each other at weekly intervals, studying together the things that will prove beneficial to us, not only now, but also in later years, develops a true spirit of co-operation and friendship among the girls. Of course, these are little things, but did you ever stop to think that it is the little things in life that count? Our club stands for the things in life that are highest and best. Miss Nellie Hamm is president and Miss Ruth Redden, secretary.

The March meeting of the Methodist Woman's Missionary Society was held in the parlor of Joanna Inn on Tuesday evening, Mrs. John Ross presiding. The meeting was opened by the singing of "Help Somebody Today." The topic for study was "Our Latest Ventures in the Home Field." After the reading of the minutes a report from each committee was made.

Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served by the hostess.

The April meeting will be held with Mrs. John Ross.

Well, basketball is dead, or hibernating would be a better word, because it will be back next year as strong as ever—stronger as far as Joanna is concerned. Next year we are coming back with more poise. This was our first year in basketball, so not much could be expected. The Hornets had a good year at that. After getting a late start they ended the season with six straight victories. The last two games were complete walk overs. The Hornets beat Clinton All-Stars 72-19 and Whitmire Red Devils 50-11. How's that for ending the season in a blaze of glory?

In 12 games the Hornets made 438 points to 216 for their opponents.

Comments on the squad: Manager Galloway is a splendid player. He is a good shot, but sometimes makes wild shots. Bill Abrams, big but fast, is a sure shot, but likes to dribble too much. Slim Godfrey is tall enough to get the tip off on most men. He is a good shot under the basket. Bud Kay is a good guard, the hardest worker on the team. Truman Godfrey is a good all-round player. Flop Girk learned basketball in a hurry. His only trouble was that he couldn't decide what to do with the ball when he got it. Walter Byars worked hard. Puckett was good, but came into the team near the close of the season.

"All's well that ends well" and that's what the Hornets did this season.

Charlotte, N. C.—Hoskins Mill

This is one of the five nice plants belonging to the Chadwick-Hoskins Co. four of which are in and near Charlotte, and the other at Pineville, ten miles south.

B. B. Gossett, well and favorably known, is president and treasurer; and E. C. Dwelle, is vice-president and assistant treasurer.

J. C. Hook is superintendent of No. 1 and No. 2 (Chadwick and Hoskins), and truly is a live wire.

The villages are pretty, with their neat white cottages and well kept yards, and much interest is taken in gardens and flowers.

The mill is nice and clean and the good running work proves the efficiency of the overseers and operatives, who all pull together.

Mr. Kirksey, is overseer carding; W. H. Connor, overseer spinning; J. L. Wofford, overseer weaving; F. E. Tarte, overseer colth room; G. W. Misenheimer, master mechanic.

The product is fine sheeting and lawn.

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Wood Commends Night Work Program

Optimism as regards the future of the cotton textile industry is forecast by Gen. R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., one of the largest consumers of cotton goods in America. Gen. Wood congratulates the Cotton-Textile Institute on the success of its recommendations looking to the voluntary discontinuance of night employment of women and minors in the cotton mills of the United.

This great reform measure, in the opinion of Gen. Wood, indicates a "broad and liberal policy" on the part of mill executives toward their employes and moreover will prove a "boon to the industry from a strictly business standpoint" in relieving the problem of overproduction which has been so characteristic during the past ten years.

The attitude of Gen. Wood is similar to that voiced by many other consumers of cotton textiles since March 1 when this voluntary measure of discontinuing night employment of women and minors became effective.

Gen. Wood's letter to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, follows:

"I read with a great deal of interest the announcement of the Cotton-Textile Institute regarding the success of the movement for the elimination of night work for women and minors in the cotton mills.

"Permit me to congratulate the officers and members of the Institute for this forward constructive step.

"There can be no argument against this movement from a humanitarian standpoint, and from the long range view no industry can be permanently successful unless it adopts a broad and liberal policy to its employes.

"But laying aside any humanitarian consideration I believe that this step will prove a boon to the textile industry from a strictly business standpoint. For ten years the industry has suffered from overproduction. A step like this that will at the same time accomplish a much needed reform and eliminate some of this overproduction is bound to be of material benefit to the industry.

"The Institute is to be congratulated on accomplishing this voluntarily without being forced to it by legislation though I believe that sooner or later such legislation should be enforced."

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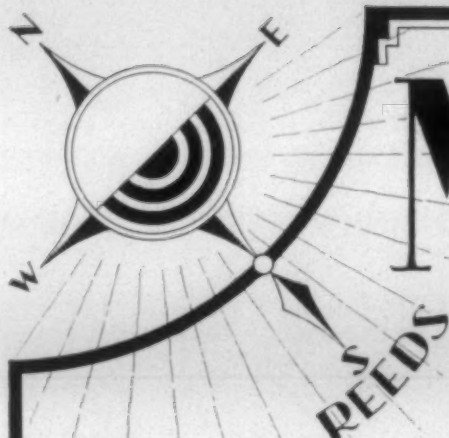
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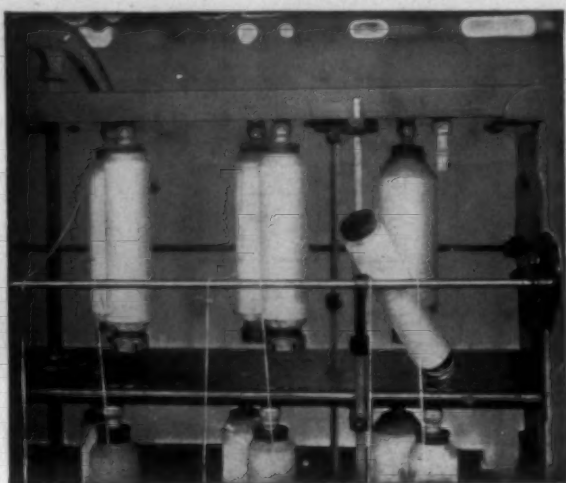
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